



Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

FREE PRESS

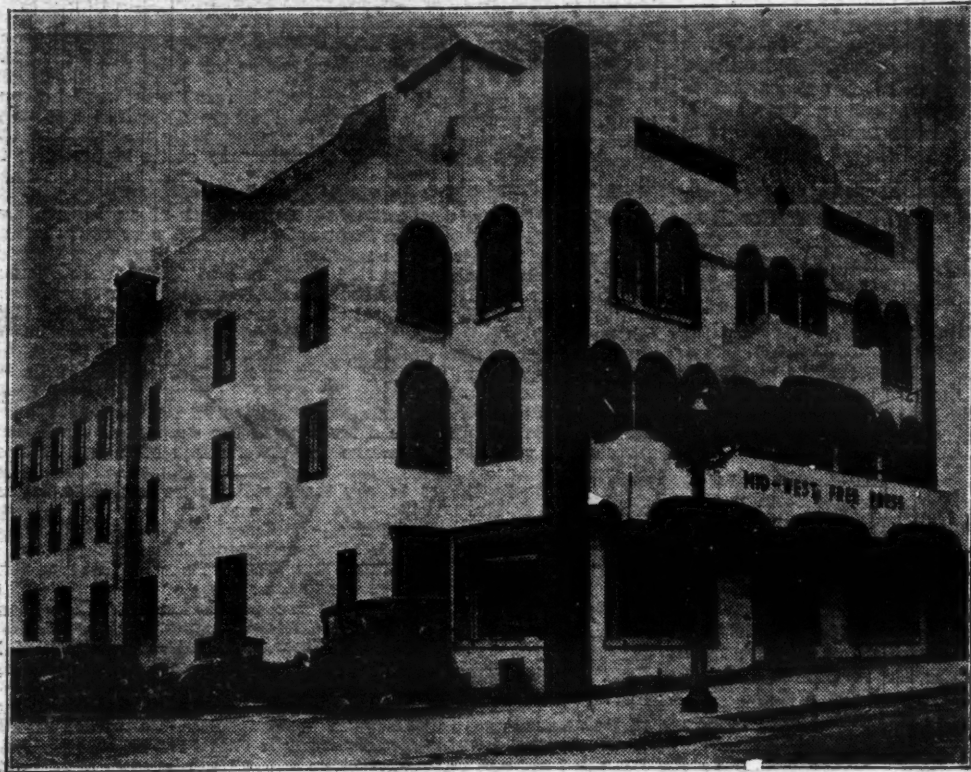
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

VOL III, NO 26

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, June 29, 1933

5c PER COPY

What The Journal Forgot



The Muscatine Journal Centennial edition (made possible by the generosity of advertisers who paid high prices for space) did not contain a picture of the Midwest Free Press building or the old barn which it replaced on East Second street, main business section of Muscatine. The building is shown above. The three story structure houses the office and printing plant of the Free Press.



The Journal also neglected to mention Radio Station KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa, owned and operated by Norman Baker, who left Muscatine to seek real freedom of speech and relief from radio monopoly. The Journal ignored KTNT which helped bring thousands of dollars to Muscatine. Above is pictured KTNT, and the lower picture shows a part of one of the typical crowds attracted to Muscatine by the KTNT programs.



WHO-WOC GROUP SEEKING NEW POWER ON RADIO OF MIDWEST

By NORMAN BAKER

Every citizen of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin should heed this advice immediately for his own protection against a monopoly.

You are urged to write a letter at once to the Federal Radio Commission at Washington, D. C., protesting against the granting of another radio station permit to the WHO-WOC group operated by the Central Broadcasting Company of Davenport.

The Central Broadcasting Company has applied for permit to build a new radio station in Davenport of 250 watts power. They will no doubt start with this small power then get an increase of power and build up another 5,000 or 10,000 watt station for Davenport.

It is the Adler gang or the Lee Syndicate doing this in a way, or at least Mr. Adler of the Lee papers has stock in the Central Broadcasting Company which is mortgaged to the National Broadcasting Company for over \$100,000.

Your letter to the commission should be written today and should protest the granting of this new license for a station because of the fact that the Commission ruled when KTNT was closed that Iowa was over quota, and they refused the relicensing of KTNT because of that fact and issued an order that Iowa was over quota.

You should explain the unfairness of granting the Central Broadcasting company 50,000 watts for WHO-WOC which blankets Iowa and that they are not entitled to another station license. Make your protest letter strong and awaken the Federal Radio Commissioners. It would be well to state in your letter that if a new station is to be licensed for Iowa, that it should be the opening of KTNT which hundreds of thousands enjoyed.

William L. Mellon Faces New Trouble Over Tax Evasions

PITTSBURGH—A second suit, charging that William L. Mellon, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, evaded payment of \$2,602,662 income taxes, has been filed in federal court.

The action was brought by A. R. Knight of Lansdowne, Pa., and asks recovery of \$5,205,325.88, double the amount of tax.

David A. Olson, one time counsel for the senate banking and currency committee, has sued Mellon for alleged evasion of \$2,000,000 in taxes.

MR. DVORAK GETS \$1 FOR HIS IDEA

Lloyd Dvorak, Davis City, Ia., believes in thinking — thinking ideas. And he capitalizes on them. One of his ideas will bring him a dollar from the Midwest Free Press as a reward for the best idea to improve this newspaper. Many other readers responded to the Free Press' request for suggested improvements, but the judges thought Mr. Dvorak's idea was the best. It was easy for

Please turn to page sixteen

MUSCATINE WELFARE REQUIRES INVESTIGATION STATES READER

WALL ST. GRIP ON DETROIT'S BANKS EXPOSED

DETROIT—Herbert R. Wilkin, general manager of the Guardian Detroit Union group, testifying in the bank grand jury inquiry before Judge Harry B. Keidan, said Monday that the closing of Detroit's two big banks—the First National and the Guardian National—was to "get" Henry Ford.

"Wall street, believed it had a chance, by tying up Ford's deposits in the Michigan banks," declared Wilkin, "to so deplete his working capital that he must deal with them or go broke."

"At that time the Ford Motor company had more than \$65,000,000 on deposit in Detroit banks. Wall street, in my opinion, believed it had a chance by tying up Ford's deposits in the banks so to deplete his working capital that he must deal with them."

Previously the witness testified that \$4,000,000 was removed from the two banks before the state-

Please turn to page fifteen

Dear Editor:

Here is something in the interest of the taxpayers and the voting public. Lately there seems to be a trend towards proper action nationally, but locally I fail to see any chance for proper action unless our local officials can change their selfish ideas in line with more popular ones.

The R. F. C. loans to Muscatine County started in March, were used through April and May, then they were halted. The work was stopped and the funds were just about gone. During these months about 200 or more men were used on this work, and of course more were aided without the work. In June, after a labor dispute with the Board of Supervisors, the R. F. C. again took over the relief work to the extent of \$3000 still left in the fund, and that money should be all gone this week. The R. F. C. will then be completely over. At present there are only a few more than 100 men working on the projects. When the \$3000 is gone work will again be on the regular county funds, at 15c per hour or on the federal plan of employment. The new federal law or plan is not a relief plan but one for creating employment as nearly normal as possible. The new law is for work then, not for Welfare Agents

Please turn to page twelve

Norman Baker



"Hello Folks"

OLD TRICKS — I guess they have not had enough — the Medical gang—they have interested the Pure Food and Drug Department to bother my mails—the inspectors from that department visited the postmaster at Muscatine, Iowa, to investigate shipments made to me — the inspectors from the Department of Food and Drugs, then gave the information about a certain package—shipped to me from my office in Muscatine to here, Laredo, Texas—to the Health Board inspector of Texas and he was found snooping around the warehouse in Laredo—he was invited in—he looked around and went out no more wiser than when he entered—now that I see they are looking for more trouble—I shall give them all they want—my station will soon be in operation—that will give me little time to attempt to entertain the medical gang and IT WILL BE SOME ENTERTAINMENT.

THOMAS AND BEN — I never will forget those two boys—Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Rush—both were signers of the Declaration of Independence—Thomas fought for and secured mention of Freedom of speech, religion and Press and Rush fought for medical Freedom and got nothing—Thomas away back in those days—seeing the handwriting on the wall said—I believe we may safely affirm that the inexperienced and presumptuous **HERD** of medical **TYROS** let loose upon the world destroys more lives than all the Robin Hoods, Cartouches and Macheaths do in a century—isn't that a whole mouthful to spill at one time?—since Thomas said that—the members of the American Medical Association have murdered, burned, scorched, roasted a million sufferers and not one dime of damages could be collected because of their powerful insurance which protects them all from malpractice suits just as it did with the Muscatine doctor that gave a Muscatiner an X-ray burn he carries through life to the grave—he speaks of **TYROS**—which is a beginner—surely the **A.M.A. DOCTORS WILL NOT CALL THEMSELVES ANYTHING BUT BEGINNERS—THEY CLAIM THEY HAVE RESEARCHED FOR 50 YEARS TO FIND OUT WHAT CANCER IS AND STILL DO NOT KNOW — NOR HOW TO CURE IT—SO THEY SURELY ARE BEGINNERS** and Thomas meant them—then Benjamin Bush said "I am led to make an apology for the instability of the theories and practice of Physic. Those physicians generally become emancipated themselves from the tyranny of the schools of physic. What mischiefs have we done, under the belief of false facts and false theories? We have assisted in multiplying diseases; we have done more; we have increased their mortality. Physicians have been tinkering the human constitution for about 2,000 years to cure disease; and the result of all their discoveries is, that brimstone and mercury are the only two specifics and disease remains what they were before"—Ben you should be back here now and you would find more ignorance in medical M. D. preachings than you find in the south sea islands or the Indians of remote Mexico.

SOME RECORD—only 60 children in England and Wales have died of smallpox in the last three and one-half years — **BUT**

Please turn to page three

Public Ownership Is Becoming More Popular In Iowa

Interest in municipal ownership of light plants has taken a rapid advance in Iowa. Several new projects are already completed or under way; some other towns are tied up with the usual litigation; and numerous other towns are preparing to start proceedings.

Most of this activity has resulted from the adoption of the "Pledge Order Law" by the last state legislature permitting cities and towns to contract for an entire new plant and pay for the same out of future earnings.

Towns which have recently taken advantage of this law are: Lake Mills, where the new plant is in operation.

Lenox has been operating their plant for several months.

Grand Junction is building their plant, and it is expected to be completed within two or three months.

Sumner also voted a municipal plant last spring.

Villisca has just let a contract for a new plant after considerable litigation.

Other towns which have recently voted plants and called their elections are as follows: Blanchard, Remsen, Corning, Nevada, Manning.

FORMER CABINET OFFICER HELPER IN GRAFT CHARGE

Immigration Official's Indictment Indicates Racket On Border

NEW YORK—Ervin F. Brown, nephew of former Secretary of Labor William N. Doak and head of the recently abolished division of investigation of the immigration department was indicted by a federal grand jury last week on a charge of soliciting and accepting a bribe from a criminal alien.

The indictment said the alien was a Mexican, Joseph Belasco Morales.

After entering this country illegally, the indictment charged, Morales was arrested and held in \$4,000 bail, which Brown was alleged to have had reduced to \$1,000, thus releasing \$3,000 in Liberty bonds posted as collateral. From the proceeds of this, Brown is accused of receiving \$600 in cash.

The indictment charged, Brown also received a gold wrist watch, an automobile robe and a camera from the alien and finally recommended the entire elimination of Morales' bail bond and his release on his own recognizance. Morales disappeared and remained at large until he was arrested recently in Los Angeles.

The indictment contains four counts. The maximum penalty under each count is three years' imprisonment, a fine of three times the amount of money or value of the bribe and permanent disqualification from holding public office.

Brown entered the service November 19, 1928, and was furloughed March 15 of this year, when the special investigating service was abolished.

COLLEGE GRADUATE REFUSES DIPLOMA

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Declaring it an economic waste, Harry R. Washburne, a Phi Beta Kappa and honor student at Ohio State university, refused to pay \$5 for a diploma.

"College degrees and graduation exercises are a lot of sentimental rot," he said. "I cannot see that the world has much to offer a college graduate except confusion, chaos and no job."

ED. EICHER GIVES ANALYSIS OF NEW FARM HELP LAWS

Dear Editor:

The extraordinary session of the 73rd Congress has made a legislative record that is without parallel in history both in the number of laws enacted within the three months and seven days of its sittings and in the progressive and socially revolutionary character of some of those laws.

Of the fifteen major proposals for legislation that were submitted to the Congress by the President all but one are of an emergency nature.

Two other important proposals that became law which were not brought forward by the President, but are to be classed as permanent legislation, are the Wagner Employment Exchange bill, and the Glass-Steagall Bank Reform bill.

The general provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment, or Farm Relief law, namely, government leasing of farm lands to obtain crop reductions, marketing agreements with processors and other agencies to use the allotment plan of production control, and the licensing of processors and producers, are by this time fairly well known, but the precise method or methods of application of the powers now possessed by the Secretary of Agriculture to attain the objective of higher farm product prices are still in the course of definite determination. At this writing it appears certain that a processing tax will be applied to wheat to the extent of raising a fund of one hundred and fifty million dollars to compensate wheat farmers for reductions in their 1934 and 1935 acreage. The amendment which would have given the Secretary of Agriculture authority to ascertain the cost of production of basic agricultural commodities and to fix and protect that price for the percentage of each commodity domestically consumed, failed of enactment.

The Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act is being administered through the Federal Land Banks under the general supervisory authority of the Farm Credit Administration, and any one in Iowa desiring specific information with reference to his individual problem may apply to the Federal Land Bank at Omaha, Nebraska. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation will soon be functioning with Iowa headquarters at Dubuque. Meanwhile, information about the refinancing of individual home loans can be obtained from William Stevenson, Chairman, Federal Home Loan Board, Washington, D. C. It is to be hoped that in the administration of these laws which provide that loans shall be made upon the basis of "normal values," sufficiently liberal appraisals will be made so that substantial relief to owners of encumbered farms and homes may result.

The Glass-Steagall Bank Reform bill is a measure that, in my judgment, should be far-reaching in its beneficial effects. A Federal Bank Deposit Insurance Corporation has been created, to which member banks of the Federal Reserve system, and non-member State banks up to July 1, 1936, may contribute one half of one per cent of their deposits to an insurance fund with the Government contributing one hundred and fifty million dollars, it being anticipated that the total fund will attain three hundred and fifty million dollars. A temporary insurance of bank deposits up to \$2500 will go into effect January 1, 1934, and on July 1, 1934, the permanent insurance will become operative in full for deposits up to ten thousand dollars and in graduated percentages for deposits above that amount.

Ed. C. Eicher, Representative in Congress from First Iowa District, Washington, D. C.

J. P. MORGAN IS AN ANARCHIST STATES U. S. SENATOR MCNEELY

Says Russia Should Decorate Financier For His Bolshevism Service; Charge Wholesale Bribery In Stock Market Favors

Crowning J. P. Morgan as "king of all the anarchists of the globe," Senator M. M. Neely (Dem., W. Va.) declared in the Senate recently that "the mighty monarch of money" is entitled to the designation because he had "done more to discredit democratic government by 36 months of tax dodging than a horde of soap box orators could have accomplished in a hundred years."

In a merciless exhortation of the big financier, the West Virginian Progressive insisted that "the tireless fomenter of world-wide revolution, Soviet Russia, should officially decorate Morgan for his distinguished service to the cause of Bolshevism."

Portraying Morgan as one of the richest men of all time, probably the wealthiest American, living or dead, Neely said that if any one but a Morgan spokesman had disclosed the startling information of tax dodging it would have been deemed too "preposterous for consideration, too monstrous for mortal belief, too defamatory for publication."

"But the members of the House of Morgan themselves," he continued, "have written this shameful, shocking revelation into the record, where it will remain forever a melancholy memorial to the immorality, greed and barbarity of plutocracy at its highest tide in American history."

Heart Closed To Misery

"While Morgan was escaping the payment of an income tax, more than 140,000 American farmers had the last acre of their land sold from under their feet in satisfaction of taxes they were too poor to pay. During the same period thousands of jobless working men had the roofs sold from over their heads to satisfy their taxes."

"But Morgan, the mightiest of millionaires, with his palatial English manor house, his mansions in New York and on Long Island, his shooting lodge in Scotland, his luxurious sea-going yacht that cost millions, his innumerable priceless treasures of art collected from all corners of the earth, with all of his luxury, power and pelf, was not moved by heart-breaking tragedies in the lives of the nation's distress to contribute a farthing to the support of the Federal government and thereby relieve the unfortunate of a part of their burdens."

"If Morgan's failure to pay taxes violates no law, then indeed, as was said by Mr. Bumble, 'The law is a ass.'"

Wholesale Bribery

In words that blistered, Neely denounced Morgan's practice of letting his "close friends" in on the ground floor as "a stupendous, sinister and seductive scheme to rob the masses of the people of their last vestige of protection against the usurpation of the Money Trust."

The West Virginian said the financier had so distributed his bounty that he felt reasonably certain that he would be taken care of no matter which party was in power, and continued:

"With due respect for the absolute innocence of some of those whose names appear on Morgan's preferred lists, the naked, unblushing truth of the whole sordid matter is that Morgan and his fellow exploiters attempted to commit bribery on a wholesale scale, in the hope of tightening the Morgan stranglehold on the industrial and financial life of the nation."

Find Poor Gasoline Being Sold In Iowa

DES MOINES—The Department of Agriculture is collecting and testing about 500 samples of gasoline each month. While the per cent of samples falling below the specifications fixed by the law is very small, lots have been found to which kerosene has been added and in one case the party admitted adding 740 gallons of kerosene to his supply of gasoline. It has been necessary to make prosecutions in some cases in an effort to stop this practice.

The total number of samples collected and tested by the department for the year ending July 1, will exceed 6400, representing the gasoline being sold in all parts of the state and every company selling gasoline.

THE GRAND LUNCH ROOM

403 E. Second St.

Ice Cold Draught and Bottled BEER

Good Meals—Short Orders—Sandwiches

We appreciate your patronage

J. CHASTEEN, Prop.

5c

A & W

Root Beer

5c

The Genuine A & W Root Beer Known From Coast To Coast

SUN BURST POP CORN

Curb Service

126 E. 2nd St.

5c

5c

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

202 HAVE DIED FROM POISONOUS VACCINATION SERUMS—mothers—which do you prefer?

FOOLISHNESS—would you give to a gang of bootleggers—the right to regulate prohibition—certainly not—then how foolish for a woman like Mrs. Katherine B. Judd of New York City—to leave a sum of \$30,000 to be paid \$1,000 yearly to the one who discovers a cure for cancer or who has made the greatest advancement towards a cure for cancer—and leaves the full \$30,000 to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital to make the decisions—how pitiful for a woman living in ignorance of medical control to give such a sum into the hands of those who fight to have a real cancer cure suppressed and leaves one to feel that the only reason they fight against a simple herb and root cancer cure is BECAUSE the simplicity of such a cure will knock them out of about EIGHTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS yearly which they now make from operations, radium and X-ray treatments on cancer patients only, all of which gives only temporary relief and places them closer to the grave—imagine if you can, medical trustees giving out any part of that \$30,000 to a layman or an old grandmother who shows she cures cancer by some handed down old formula of roots and herbs which Indians used with success for the past 100 years or more—such folly—she should have given it in trust to some committee who would not be con-politics—then justice would have been done because there is a known cure.

BANKS MADE FAKE STATEMENTS SAYS FEDERAL LAWYER

NEW YORK—Prosecution of Joseph W. Harriman on charges of irregular conduct of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Co. was delayed by an assistant United States attorney general, a senate subcommittee was told Monday, because it entailed the possibility of a "major banking crisis" throughout the country.

The hearing almost broke up in an exchange of fisticuffs when Senator Mathew W. Neely of West Virginia accused the witness, Nugent Dodds, former assistant United States attorney general, of attempting to "whitewash" the matter.

"A Common Thing"
Dodds told the committee he alone was responsible for the delay and declared it was a "common thing."

"It was done frequently," he said, "not only at the request of individuals and clearing houses but of congressmen and senators. Some of the senators on the committee have made such requests."

Later Senator Neely asked Dodds if he did not think there had been an "unreasonable delay" in the Harriman case.

False Entries
"Senator, I wouldn't want to say there has been," replied Dodds. "I don't know of a national bank in the country that hasn't had false entries in its statements to the public."

"Senator Neely expressed surprise. Dodds remarked he had 'a lot to learn in the senate.'"

"I hope," replied the senator, "I haven't as much to learn about that as you have to learn about your business as attorney general, such as letting thieves run wild in the country and ravage banks."

MORGAN PROBE SHOWS POWERS HELD OVER PUBLIC UTILITIES AND STOCK MARTS-LAFOLLETTE

Cost Of Investigation Well Worth What It Brought Back To Taxpayers; Morgan Counsel Gets High Reward But Pecora Receives \$255 Monthly

Writing in "The Progressive" son Electric Institute. A New Name

This is simply a new name for the odious propaganda organ of the public utilities formerly called the National Electric Light association. There are 22 trustees of this organization and according to Sen. Norris 18 are so closely linked to the Morgan-Carlisle United Corporation interests that it would be impossible for them to retain the slightest independence of action.

Most recently the Banking and Currency committee has been delving into the strange machinations, hokuspokus, and sleight-of-hand operations by which the Van Sweringens built up and secured control with Morgan and Co. of one of the four great transportation systems in the United States. So far the evidence does not show that the Van Sweringens put up a dollar of their own money. As some one has said, an ordinary magician thinks he's pretty good when he takes a rabbit out of a hat. But the Van Sweringens made a pass and took a railroad out of a hat!

An Old Speech
In 1907 Robert M. La Follette Sr. said: "I have placed before you the record evidence that less than 100 men own and control railroads, traction, shipping, cable, telegraph, telephone, express, mining, coal, oil, gas, electric light, copper, cotton, sugar, tobacco, agricultural implements, and food production, as well as banking and insurance."

In another speech on Mar. 4, 1921, he said: "The real power which today controls the railroads of the United States is the group of a dozen New York financial institutions which make up the New York banking combine." After mentioning J. P. Morgan and Co. and certain other banks with which they were closely affiliated, he said: "Members of the boards of directors of these banks control approximately 270 directorships of 93 class one railroads."

What my father said in 1907 and 1921 is abundantly confirmed by the hearings which are in progress today.

Of course, to those who followed the work of my father, the disclosures in this investigation are merely a confirmation of the irrefutable proof which he produced on numerous occasions in the senate of the Morgan domination of our financial and economic life.

Witnesses have testified to the participation of bank officials in stock market manipulation and also to short selling operations on a broad scale, including short selling by corporation officials in the securities of their own companies. We now know that it is not an uncommon practice to doctor or alter the earning statements of corporations to assist in stock market promotion and manipulations.

It becomes evident that banks extend speculative loans in violation of the spirit of the national banking act. There is testimony to show that bankers were engaged in manipulating the market in their own bank stocks. We have been shown cases of banks giving preferential treatment to their own officers in stock market speculation by extending them unsecured loans. We also have instances of the use of inside information by bankers to play the stock market to the disadvantage of shareholders.

Morgan The First
All of this information which

Think He's Blind But Doctors Doubt Man Unable To See

SUDBURY, Ont.—The case of Tom Kupina, who, according to doctors, thinks he is blind but is not, occupied a court where Kupina sued an insurance company for compensation. His suit was dismissed when the judge ruled he had not suffered "total and irrevocable loss of sight of both eyes" as the result of a mine accident.

Medical testimony was that there is nothing organically wrong with Kupina's eyes, but he is suffering from hysteria akin to shell-shock which actually prevents him from seeing. This condition, doctors agreed, may improve suddenly at any time.

NEWSPAPER POWER

Knowing the propaganda that can be spread through newspapers, former Republican chieftains—now out of jobs—are buying secret and open control of newspapers. They are waiting their chance to start a campaign of vilification against President Roosevelt. The first mistake made by Roosevelt which they can howl about will bring down thunders of denunciation from the Republican press.

Last week Eugene Meyer, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and a "big shot" in Wall Street, picked up the Washington "Post" at auction for \$825,000. A few years ago he offered five times that sum for the paper, and was turned down by the then owner, "Ned" McLean.

McLean inherited the "Post" and the Cincinnati "Enquirer" from his father, John R. McLean. "Ned" flew high for many years, but in the Harding administration he became involved with the "Ohio gang" and during the oil investigation endeavored to save Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, by claiming he had loaned Fall \$100,000.

Walsh of Montana compelled McLean to acknowledge he had falsified, and later it developed that the money reached Fall from Doheny in a "little black bag."

Discredited by this exposure, McLean began to go down hill socially and financially. Becoming infatuated with the sister of a famous movie actress, he went to Mexico and later to Europe seeking a divorce from his wife, the daughter of another "Tom" Walsh, famous Colorado mining king.

American courts blocked this move and McLean is now a good deal of an outcast.

As an example of the Washington graft system, the novel "Revelry" by Samuel Hopkins Adams should be read. It is thinly veiled truths. Most public libraries have the book.

I have cited is largely in addition to the disclosures in connection with the investigation of private banking which has only been begun—J. P. Morgan and Co. being the first of this class of bankers to come before the committee.

Perhaps the most significant feature of recent developments in the senate's investigation is the

Please turn to page sixteen

HOG SURPLUSES BEING REDUCED

Unlike the excesses of some other commodities, the excess of hogs in the home market has not been piling up in warehouses. Rather, it is actually being consumed. Pork is a relatively perishable product, and is moved through to the consumer as rapidly as possible for whatever price it will bring. Some parts of the carcass may be cured and placed in storage, but there has not been the normal accumulation of new stocks for some time because packers have feared a loss in such operations.

Storage stocks of pork on May 1, 1933, were 21 per cent smaller than those of a year earlier, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard stocks were 35 per cent smaller and the smallest on record for that date. The total reduction of pork and lard stocks from those of a year earlier was equivalent to about 1,300,000 head of market-weight hogs. This large quantity has been shoved on the market.

FOREIGN DEBTS

President Roosevelt's acceptance of a partial payment of \$10,000,000 of the June 15 installment of \$75,950,000 due the United States from Great Britain furnished a leverage for a lot of political fireworks. Progressive Republicans who supported Roosevelt last fall turned away from him with a bitter comment that it was no time to be taking partial payments from our European debtors.

The President's willingness to take the brickbats, the Congressmen figure, isn't calculated to help them. They have fences that must be kept mended. Hence the last-minute pyrotechnics. From now on Mr. Roosevelt is not going to have things all his own way.

We are
CLOSING OUT
our entire stock of ladies' and children's shoes at sacrifice prices. Special prices on men's wear.
Freyermuth's
220 Walnut

STARKE & TIEDEMANN
Insurance of all kinds
219 American Bk. Bldg.
Phone 2960-J
"Better Be Safe Than Sorry"

We Wish To Announce That We Now
Carry The Complete Line Of
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
This Line Was Formerly Sold by the
Hahn Paint & Varnish Co.
ASTHALTER BOOK STORE
223 Iowa Ave. Phone 20

NORMAN BAKER TELLS OF ANOTHER BUNCH OF ROSES

By NORMAN BAKER

Mr. Radloff of Milwaukee, Wisconsin just left Muscatine a few days ago having been a patient at the Baker Hospital.

Saved From Operation

Before leaving he handed the management this letter:

Baker Hospital,
Muscatine, Iowa.
Gentlemen:

As I am leaving your Hospital today I wish to express my thanks to the Doctors and Nurses for what they have done for me.

I feel that I am leaving the Hospital well and am very pleased with the treatments and the results I have obtained.

I had doctored for my trouble, tumor of the rectum, for about fourteen months, before coming to the Baker Hospital. The doctors in Milwaukee had advised an operation but without much encouragement as to the results that I would obtain. I feel that I have done the best thing by not having an operation, as after eight weeks of the Baker treatment I have been relieved of my suffering and am going home feeling fine.

Your truly,
August Radloff

It would be nice if Mr. Radloff had arrived in Milwaukee before the national conference of the medical association closed and had given a talk about his lengthy experiences in hunting a cure and finally finding a cure at the Baker Hospital. That surely should have interested the doctors in attendance.

Thankful To Doctors

Mrs. Pembert, a nearby Illinois city patient, left for home from the Baker Hospital and left this letter:

To Whom It May Concern:

I have had an epithelioma for several years and came to the Baker Hospital Monday, April 28th to have it removed.

I took treatments for four weeks and it was entirely removed without leaving much of a scar.

The past year it enlarged, began to pain, itch and burn so made me realize it must be something serious.

I feel very thankful to the doctors for what they have done and will be glad to answer any letter of inquiry.

Yours very truly,
Mrs. J. Pembert

Public Becoming Educated

That letter shows how easy a cure can be secured when taken in time and she will never know the torture, pain and how close she would have been to the grave had she resorted to Operation, Radium or X-Ray. Little by little the public is becoming educated and such people as these leaving the hospital cured would do well to visit Rev. Haefner and Mr. Bartlett, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and let them see what is being done within their city limits and maybe they will stop writing letters to destroy their Muscatine enterprises, which they are doing as we have copies of letters they have written, and one of these days we will publish same.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONDEMNS LOBBYIST'S ACTIVITIES

The American Federation of Labor has sent the following article to the Midwest Free Press:

The bitterest opponent of President Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act is James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

The act provides for the establishment of "codes of fair competition" in each industry, with provision for voluntary agreements and licenses in certain cases.

Section 7, called the labor section, prescribes certain rules for setting up these codes, agreements and licenses.

Mr. Emery's animosity was mainly centered on the two paragraphs in Section 7, which declare that every code of fair competition, agreement and license shall contain the following conditions:

"1. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organizations or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

"2. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing."

These two paragraphs accord working men and women no more rights than every patriotic citizen certainly believes they should have. The first paragraph reasserts the right to organize and bargain collectively without interference from employers.

The second paragraph prohibits employers from compelling employees to join the notorious company union as the price of a job.

But despite these modest provisions to insure the right of the workers to join bona fide unions and freely use them for their own benefit, Mr. Emery told the Senate Finance Committee that the paragraphs would establish a union labor dictatorship over employers and gravely menace the already tottering existence of his favorite employer-controlled company unions.

He was reminded by Senator Wagner, the major author of the measure, that the paragraphs merely reassert the public policy of the United States outlawing the yellow dog contract declared in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law which Congress enacted by an overwhelming majority. Nevertheless he continued to rave about the labor dictatorship which he alleged Section 7 would develop into with the consent of President Roosevelt, who must approve every code established under the act.

Mr. Emery's opposition, which was to be expected, is positive proof that the Industrial Recovery Act with its labor section should be promptly enacted into law.

GIVE TO EVERY MAN THE RIGHT TO EARN A LIVING IS OBJECT OF ROOSEVELT'S RELIEF PLANS

Senator Wagner Who Helped Frame New Law And Worked For Its Passage Explains How It Will Aid Industry As Well As Worker

Dear Editor:

Will the new Roosevelt job plan mentioned in the Free Press wreck American industry as some people say? I have been trying to find out the truth on how it will work but can't get it from other newspapers. Why not give us a summary of what it might do for us?

T. M.,
Davenport, Ia.

Intended to give work to millions of unemployed Americans the new National Industry Recovery Act and Public Works Bill, now being put into effect over the nation, will cause fundamental changes in the old haphazard way of handling jobless men and women.

Major provisions of the new law include industrial stabilization, economic planning, labor protection and employment for millions of jobless.

The act provides for the establishment of "codes of fair competition" in each industry, covering prices, wages, hours of labor and general work conditions.

The right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively without interference of any sort from employers is firmly established, and employers are expressly prohibited from compelling employees either to join a company union or refrain from joining a bona fide labor organization as the price of a job.

Millions for Public Works
As an immediate job producer the Act provides \$3,300,000,000 for public works of various sorts with the work week limited to thirty hours and the employment of convict labor barred.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, appointed by President Roosevelt to administer the Act, estimates that jobs for around 4,000,000 workers will be provided within the near future.

Wagner Explains Measure
A large amount of credit for the

law must be given to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York. He drafted the bill as originally introduced, and piloted it safely through parliamentary consideration.

When the measure was finally approved by Congress, the New York Senator made a comprehensive statement regarding the principles and purpose of the Act. He said, in part:

"The single objective of the bill is to give every deserving person a permanent opportunity to earn a comfortable living.

"In order to accomplish this purpose we have enacted twentieth century law to help solve twentieth century social and economic problems.

"I believe that the depression occurred and has been unduly prolonged because we were trying to meet new issues with outworn remedies with devices that served well in their day, but could not last forever."

Fair Competition Codes

"Today we have learned that enforced planlessness disorganizes and even wrecks trade and commerce.

MONOPOLY TRICK

The program to gather all forms of wire and radio communications into what would have been the world's premier monopoly was laid away in moth balls just before congress adjourned.

The conference committee on the railroad bill struck out a "joker"—inserted in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—permitting a merger of the Postal, Western Union and Radio Telegraph companies, and its action was upheld by the House and Senate.

Without hearings, the "joker" at the instigation of high-power lobbyists, was written into the rail bill by the House Committee. It was adopted by the House without a word of explanation and with 90 per cent of the members ignorant of its far-reaching significance.

Senate conferees wouldn't stand for anything as raw as that and the House representatives were forced to back down.

On the prospects that the "joker" would be slipped through, insiders ran up the stocks of the Postal and Western Union many points. When the "bad news" came out that the deal had been wrecked the shares almost as rapidly subsided, with "suckers" holding the bag.

"The new law will permit members of any trade or industry to formulate a code of fair competition, including a list of the practices and methods which in the judgment of business men, will be Please turn to page fourteen

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As We See It

MR. WALLACE GOES DAFFY CONSIDERING FARM RELIEF

If a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, Henry Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture for the United States of America is something of a menace to the American farmer. He took the well organized and profitable farm magazine business left by his father and managed to keep from gumming up the works but his ideas on farming are often as amusing as they are ignorant.

Mr. Wallace came into office with a damnable problem left over from the Hoover fireside farmers. If—or when—he realizes the immensity of that problem he can be excused for a little hysteria. But even consideration of the most intricate theorem will not drive a man as completely daffy as Mr. Wallace has gone in his latest pronouncement on how to solve the wheat farmers' problems.

Most of our statesman, diplomats and politicians are so stupid, selfish and gullible that the representatives of other countries make monkeys of Americans when we try international negotiations. We have been duped on war debts, bilked on tariff agreements and tricked on peace treaties by foreigners.

But even the foreigners with their wiles and guiles, smirks and smiles, have been unable to get far on "dumping" policies. "Dumping" in international parlance means selling farm products, automobiles, razor blades—anything—at lower prices in other countries than the same products are sold for in the country of production.

Some one has undoubtedly explained to Mr. Wallace in one syllable words just what dumping means.

So now Mr. Wallace jumps in with both feet. With his eyes closed. Last week at the National Millers' Federation meeting in Chicago, Mr. Wallace said this country might dump its great surplus wheat of past years onto the world market as low as 20 cents a bushel while holding the domestic price at around \$1. He pointed out that we now have a 350,000,000 bushel wheat surplus and with rising prices the American farmer might increase acreage to the point of an additional 200,000,000 bushel surplus.

Mr. Wallace admitted that such action might be deplorable, but insisted it possibly might be necessary. It is not only necessary, but would be suicide for any slight hope we may have of restoring stability to world markets and breaking down foreign jealousy for our republic.

The Argentine tried dumping beef and wheat at the instigation of British financial interests. They were almost ruined. Certain American financial interests tried dumping raw rubber and demoralized the world rubber market, and bankrupted their companies if not themselves. As an incident in their domestic dogfight, Florida and California orange growers tried dumping in eastern markets until they saw their folly. The American automobile industry considered dumping in other countries, but wisely abandoned the plan. Russia's disastrous dumping failure should be clear even to such an international kindergarten pupil as Henry Wallace.

If Mr. Wallace's statement were only a threat gesture to foreign nations, there might be some merit to them although some of the foreigners are not easily bluffed. But if he really means what he says, heaven help the American farmer. Our Secretary of Agriculture will not only tumble down the entire house of world trade—and despite our distrust of our house-

mates we must live with them—he will also bring worse chaos to America and American farmers.

The possible perversions of any dumping plan are so many and so varied that the scheme is foolish. The nations and international business cartels which tried it found that out to their sorrow. Not one of them ever tried dumping on a ratio of selling abroad at one-fifth of the home price such as Mr. Wallace proposes.

If the time ever comes when American wheat is selling on the world market at 20 cents while costing \$1 in the United States, is Mr. Wallace naive enough to believe that some American financial interests will not buy American wheat abroad at 20 cents and bring it back to this country? These financial interests are completely conscienceless. They would not hesitate an instant to ruin American farmers if they could only make money for themselves. Money grabbing is a mania with them which has made them forget all restraints of morality, fairness and human feeling.

We could throw up all sorts of tariff barriers, embargoes and other tricks of international trade, but these money mad profiteers will get around them all. They conceivably could buy the cheap grain without its ever leaving this country although they might have falsified documents to prove otherwise. An article in this issue of the Free Press shows how The Farmers National Grain Corporation sold wheat to the National Grain Stabilization Corporation, then bought the same wheat back at \$362,624 profit without delivering a bushel. If that could be accomplished the buying of "dumped" grain in this country would be comparatively easy. And this is only one of the multitudinous ways these financial powers would subvert any United States dumping.

There may be a few other reasons behind Mr. Wallace's speech. Immediately following its publication, September wheat in the legalized gambling house maintained by the Chicago Board of Trade rose from 78 to 80 1-4. Kansas City and other markets also reported price raises. Money was made out of that, but little of it will ever get to the farmer.

COFFEE WASTE

The Brazilian government is being urged by the Sao Paulo State Coffee Institute to permit burning of six million sacks of coffee to make room for this year's crop of 20 million sacks.

Brazil has already burned 16 million sacks of coffee beans.

Coffee is sold from 14 to 41 cents a pound in Muscatine.

Yet some people try to tell us the world's economic distribution system is not crazy and does not need to be revised.

THE BOY GREW OLDER

Robert Kirkland, 29 years old, is beginning to grow up. He may be a man some day. His father, influential Chicago lawyer, allowed Kirkland to go to jail for six months following the "boy's" conviction on a bad check charge. The father had previously saved his son from several bad scrapes.

So Kirkland is working on a Chicago prison junk heap. And thinking. His career to this time did not give him much time to think. But labor on a junk pile is a great aid to thinking.

"My father has been more lenient than I have a right to expect," Kirkland declared from his present place of business. "Drinking and playing around got me into this. I'm going to leave town after I've served my sentence but I'm not hopeless enough to join the Foreign Legion. I think there are too many opportunities in the business world, and I will try to fit one of them."

So young Mr. Kirkland may turn out all right.

Kirkland pere is a little different from many indulgent, lenient fathers. He finally saw the futility of trying to reform a young scamp with kindness.

It may be your friends include one of the

thousands of American fathers whose misdirected affection for their sons is ruining the son's lives as well as increasing our other social dangers—and annoyances. You might do the father a favor by telling him the Kirkland story. It's all true and as wide as the American nation.

HAPPY MARRIAGE

In the recent ruling in a New Jersey divorce case there is a little food for thought which a lot of married folk might profitably ponder over.

A husband, in this case, sued for divorce because his wife occasionally caused him humiliation by drinking more than was good for her.

The advisory master chosen by the court, after pointing out that the wife had reared a family for her husband, asserted that the humiliation she caused him, "when weighed against the privileges, joys and comforts of the rest of his married life, made forbearance a marital duty."

There is a little truth which every happily married couple knows very well.

No two people can live together for years without hurting one another occasionally. Most married folk, however, know something of the duty of forbearance.

If they all did, the divorce courts would do a lot less business.

RACE SUICIDE

City folk are producing too few children and country folk too many said Frederick Osborn, trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, in a recent address before the American Eugenics Society.

The general level of intelligence is higher in the cities than in the country, but city folk are producing too few children and country folk are producing too many.

So, at any rate, says Frederick Osborn, trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, in a recent address before the American Eugenic Society.

The families with best minds, Mr. Osborn asserts, are not bearing enough children to maintain present population levels.

The shortage is made up by families farther down the scale.

It is doubtful, however, if all of this will create very much uneasiness.

To begin with—considering the enormous percentage of our leaders in business, politics and the arts who came originally from rural districts—few people will agree that city intelligence really ranks above that of the country.

The fact remains that millions of city dwellers near poverty, and lacking the country resident's opportunity to grow his own food, are deliberately childless because they do not want to subject their children to the same dreary struggle they have fought to obtain enough to eat.

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5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

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J. E. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

OUR READERS' COOKING

Savory Vegetable Stew

1 cup diced salt pork
1 small onion
2 cups diced carrots
2 cups diced potato
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon sage
2 cups hot water
½ teaspoon pepper

Fry the diced salt pork until crisp. Remove the pork and some of the fat from the skillet and brown the onion and carrot in the remaining fat. Add the potato, salt, sage, and water. Cover and simmer until the vegetables are tender. Remove the cover and cook until the stew has thickened somewhat. Add the crisped salt pork, pepper, and more salt, if needed. Serve on toast.

Fruit Salad (Special)

6 medium apples (diced)
1 cup celery (diced)
1 large can pineapple drained
½ lb. chopped dates
2 tablespoons mayonnaise or boiled dressing
1-3 cup nut meats
2 cups diced marshmallows

Mix all the above together except the dressing. Do not put in with the fruit. Make 1 pint of raspberry or strawberry gelatine. Let set till it begins to harden, add the fruit and mix well. Let stand till it is hard. Serve on lettuce leaf. Take ½ pint whipping cream, whip and add dressing or mayonnaise. Put on top of fruit and it is ready to serve.

Mrs. E. S.,
Geneseo, Ill.

Japanese Skillet Cake

½ cupful butter
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup English walnuts
1 cup pineapple cut in small pieces

Then mix the following batter and pour over other ingredients.
1 cup sifted flour
1½ teaspoon baking powder
4 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
4 egg whites beaten stiff
1 cupful sifted sugar

Now melt the one half cup butter in a nine inch skillet, add brown sugar. Stir until melted. On this place nuts and pineapple. Then mix the batter. Sift the flour once, measure, add baking powder and sift four times. Combine egg yolks, butter and vanilla. Beat egg whites with flat wire egg beater until stiff enough to hold in peaks, but not dry. Fold in sugar, a small amount at a time, then egg yolks and finally flour. Pour batter over contents in skillet and bake in a moderate oven fifty to sixty minutes. Let stand several minutes, loosen cake from sides of skillet with spatula. Serve upside down with whipped cream.

Mrs. L. H.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Oatmeal Drop Cookies

½ cup fat
1 cup sugar
1 egg
1½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup milk
1½ cups fine oatmeal
1 cup seedless raisins

Cream the fat and sugar, and add the beaten egg. Sift together the dry ingredients, except the oatmeal, and add with the milk to the first mixture. Add the oatmeal and raisins. Mix well. Drop by spoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet and bake to a golden brown in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees to 400 degrees F.).

Remove from the pan while hot.
B. M.,
Muscatine, Iowa

Pittsburg Potatoes

4 cups diced raw potatoes
2 tablespoons onions
½ teaspoon pepper
4 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons fat
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups sweet milk
½ cup cheese
1 chopped pimento

Cook the diced potatoes in boiling salt water with the minced onion until the potatoes get tender. Then add the chopped pimento and cook five minutes longer. Drain and put in baking dish. Make the white sauce and pour over the potatoes, onions and pimento. Add the ½ cup of grated cheese on top and put in oven and bake until a golden brown.

Mrs. N. A.,
Atlanta, Ill.

Spinach

2 eggs
3 cups milk
3 cups rolled crackers
2 cups cooked spinach
4 tablespoons melted butter
Salt to suit taste

Beat egg, add the milk and crackers and spinach. Stir in the melted butter and salt. Bake in deep glass dish in a slow oven until fairly stiff, about one hour.

Mrs. J. P.,
Mason City, Ill.

Dark Secret.

1 cup flour
½ cup sugar
2-3 cup water
2 teaspoons baking powder
3 eggs
1 cup nut meats
1 pkg. dates

Bake as a loaf in an oven 350 degrees to 400 degrees. When nearly done it will fall. When cold break in small pieces. Cut up bananas and oranges or any juicy fruit. Cover each serving of cake. Serve with whipped cream.

Mrs. E. E. K.,
Elmhurst, Ill.

Potatoes and Cream

Mince cold boiled potatoes fine. Put in a pan with melted butter in it, let fry in butter for a while, add a little more butter, salt and pepper to taste and pour over them some cream and boil up a little while and serve.

Mrs. Geo. Brooks,
Berwick, Ill.

Carrot Salad

Take equal parts of raw carrots and apples and run through food chopper, add a few ground peanuts, and mix with a good mayonnaise dressing, sprinkle a few peanuts over the top and serve.

Mrs. Roger Cary,
Waterloo, Iowa

Fresh Strawberry Pie

Pastry
1 qt strawberries
1 cup strawberry juice
½ cup sugar
1½ tablespoons cornstarch
¼ tsp. salt

Bake a pie crust until it is light brown and crisp. Wash and cap the berries. Select the largest ones and arrange them in a close layer in the baked crust. Crush the remaining berries and heat them just long enough to extract the juice. Cook it over direct heat, stirring until thickened. Then cook it in a double boiler for about ten minutes. While hot, pour this red sauce over the berries in the crust. When cold serve with whipped cream.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

HEALTHY BABY CONTEST PLAN IS COMPLETED

DES MOINES — Plans for the all-Iowa baby health contest here in August, under sponsorship of the State Federation of Women's clubs, the Iowa State fair management, child specialists, and allied groups, were announced this week.

Rules and entry blanks are now ready and may be had upon application to the secretary of the state fair.

The contest, which is expected to bring together between 400 and 500 babies from almost every county in the state, will be held as a part of the women's exposition.

The contest will open Friday, Aug. 25, and judging will continue for six days through Thursday, Aug. 31, culminating in the final championship awards Friday, Sept. 1.

\$400 Prizes

Committees which will supervise the search for the healthiest baby in Iowa have announced that \$400 in cups and medals will be offered the winners in different sections of the contest.

Classifications will include city babies from towns of over 15,000, town babies from towns of less than 15,000, rural babies from country districts, and improvement classes in the same groups, open to children who were judged at the 1932 fair, to determine those showing the greatest improvement.

Any Iowa baby between the ages of 12 and 36 months will be eligible to compete.

A special section also has been created for twin babies between the ages of 12 and 36 months. In this class scorings of each pair of twins will be added to determine final standings.

For The Beach



A one-piece pajama ensemble of gray crepe tied with black double chiffon sash has been selected by Adrienne Adore for lounging on the beach this summer.



Juniors

SAY "YES" TO THESE DESIGNS

YOUTHFUL costumes with a dash of sophistication that pleases both mother and daughter are the kind juniors favor this year. A frock like the one with pert puffed sleeves, a high bowed neckline, buttons down the center of the bodice and a simulated two-piece effect is one sure to please. (McCall 7382). Cotton in either a flowered motif or a vivid plaid gingham can be used. Cotton is queening it

this year and it's up to every smart junior to see that she has the right amount of it in her wardrobe.

Bolero costumes never fail the sud-deb, and the combination of plain and dotted material in a bolero outfit is unbeatable. (McCall 7398). Very studios, and yet very gay is this design and one not to be overlooked under any circumstances. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

To remove rust from steel mix half an ounce of emery powder with one ounce of soap and rub well.

To remove finger marks from furniture rub with a soft rag and sweet oil.

Window screens can be washed with the hose.

Woman Sent To Jail After Beating Man

LOGAN, Ia.—Jeane Brandt, 20-year-old Logan housekeeper was sentenced to 30 days in jail by Judge John Tinley for alleged assault with intent to rob her employer, O. C. Hillyer, 60, a farmer.

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'FARM RELIEF' SCHEMED TO GAIN HUGE PROFITS ON GRAIN DEALING

WASHINGTON — Details of how the Farmers National Grain Corporation, gigantic farmers grain co-operative set up by the federal farm board in 1929, made huge profits by acting as agent for the National Grain Stabilization Corporation, how it obtained easy funding terms and a reduction of interest charges from \$187,000 to \$20,000 a year, how it made \$362,624 by selling wheat to the stabilization corporation and purchased it back, generally at lower prices, without delivering a bushel are set forth in a special government report now reposing in the files of the senate's agricultural committee, which set out some months ago to investigate the farm board.

The report reveals how government funds were strewn all over the country in purchasing facilities of various co-operative marketing groups, immense amounts being paid for "good will" and expended in over-valuations. The Northwest Grain Association, which figured in one of the bitter conflicts with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the Farmers Union Terminal Association of St. Paul, formerly headed by M. W. Thatcher, now Washington representative of the Farmers National at \$12,000 a year, both figured in these over-valuations and good will payments. In the case of the latter, the report shows \$63,000 was paid in excess of the actual value of the facilities on the day they were taken over.

\$167,000 In Interest

In discussing the funding agreement, entered into July 9, 1932, the report says "consideration might be given to the possible application of the decision of the attorney general of the United States, dated August 11, 1930, wherein he held as follows:

"I am therefore of the opinion that the board (federal farm board) is without authority to make loans for the sole purpose of refinancing mortgages on existing facilities."

"It would appear that the advantage sought to stabilize the credit of the Farmers National Grain Corporation could have been accomplished by the board's authorizing the substitution of a series of notes of definite maturity for the demand notes which were to be retired," the report continues. "This would not have required the setting up of a new commitment carrying a substantially lower rate of interest."

Loans totaling more than \$16,000,000 were funded and at the time this was done the interest rates on them ranged from one-eighth of one per cent to three per cent, the former rate applying to only one loan. The entire amount was funded at a single rate of one-eighth of one per cent, which happened to be the lowest government rate on the day of the agreement. This rate was one-eighth of one per cent and it saved the Farmers National Grain Corporation \$167,000 a year in interest alone.

Got Low Interest Money

There also is an interesting section devoted to "interest spread," in which it is shown the corporation got the money from the farm board at extremely low rate, but that the farmer paid, in many cases, the going rate of commercial banks. Again and again, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, paying the low government rate, charged co-operatives the going rate, and the latter charged the farmer accordingly.

What the report does not show is the arrangements the farm board made with C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, for extending a loan of \$4,500,000 which was due May 31, 1933. The note was not due until nearly three months after President Roosevelt came into office, but the farm board took

steps some weeks before the change of administration to grant an extension.

Details of the terms of extension are not known but it is reported they were changed after terms once were laid down. The board, it is said, held that the corporation could pay a million on this particular loan and that the \$3,500,000 remaining would be extended for a year provided the corporation permitted thorough scrutiny of its books, set up a budget system and complied with some other conditions. Later, the report says, these conditions were lifted on representation of Mr. Huff and the loan was extended for the full amount with no conditions or restrictions.

Farmers National Shows Profits

The profits statements of the Farmers National, set forth in detail in the special report, show how it turned huge amounts into its coffers by acting as agent for the Stabilization Corporation, which was the farm board's setup to stabilize the market. All of this should be considered in the light of the official set-ups which require that the revolving fund be liable for all losses incurred in stabilization.

The "profit and loss statement" as of May 31, 1932, shows, for example, \$573,086.63 as income from commissions on futures, which does not represent all of the earnings on this account. The corporation made much of its income, as agent for the stabilization corporation, in commissions on both futures and cash sales and on storage.

When it is considered that the corporation handled something over 600 million bushels in futures for the Stabilization Corporation, as revealed by Henry Morgenthau's summary of stabilization liquidation, it can be seen that the Farmers National Grain Corporation, on the whole,

made a considerable amount in commissions on this one item.

One table in the official report shows a gross income of \$433,000 as commissions in handling stabilization futures as of Oct. 31, 1931. The amount referred to above, \$573,086.63, is of May 31, 1932, and represents some overlapping, but shows a considerable amount between October 31 and May 31. The commissions, as of today, representing more than 600 million bushels in futures, would be materially over this \$573,086.

The income on storage as of May 31, 1932, was \$5,949,813.56. Inasmuch as the corporation, over a considerable period, handled stabilization wheat to such an amount as to make other dealings immaterial, it can be seen that the close relationship between the two organizations was of benefit to the Farmers National. It was in position to have its elevators filled at all times with stabilization wheat.

The official report does not discuss the reported practice of leasing storage space at one-half to five-eighths cents a bushel and releasing it to the Stabilization Corporation at one and one and one-quarter cents.

In discussing the "takeovers" of other co-operatives, the official report analyzes every purchase, with special reference to "good will."

In a recapitulation, it shows "the cost less depreciation" of each group taken over, and the purchase prices in most cases far in excess of the "cost less depreciation." The Northwest Grain Association, for example, was purchased at \$25,000 whereas the "cost less depreciation" was shown at \$21,250. In the case of the Farmers Union Terminal Association, "the cost less depreciation" was placed at \$83,333 and the purchase price at \$100,000. In a few cases, the purchase price was lower.

Good Will Should Represent Super-Profits

"It is a generally accepted accounting principle that the value of good will should represent the 'present worth of super-profits' (profits above normal)," says the report. "In every instance where so-called good will was paid for in connection with facilities taken over from the co-operative associations, the said associations operated at a loss; indicating the non-existence of good will in all such cases."

"It therefore appears that the amount agreed upon for good will allowed in connection with the purchase of assets of certain co-operative associations was to reimburse such co-operatives for certain expenditures incurred by them in building up their organizations."

In discussing the interest rates, the report sets forth:

"While the interest spread of one per cent prevailed on loans from the Farmers National Grain Corporation to its stockholder members (regional co-operatives) and from the stockholder members to the local co-operatives, the farmers' local co-operative organization, the records on file with the federal farm board did not reveal what rate of interest the farmer actually paid on the advance made to him on account of the deliveries or promised deliveries of grain. It was stated by certain officials of the farm board that the interest on the advance was not charged the farmer in making final remittance or settlement with him for deliveries of grain."

"In the case of the National Corn Credit Corporation, the rate was the local prevailing rate of interest. The same was said to be true of the other credit corporations."

Please turn to page eight

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AMERICAN YOUTH LOSING HOPE

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By BRUNO FISCHER

What unemployment does to the spirit of the young man of today. His present is a painful reality; his future is a thing to fear; his past becomes a romantic dream into which he tries to escape.

We no longer go downtown every morning to look for work. We lie in bed as long as possible, dreading to get up to face the day. But we cannot get away from the tedious afternoons and the lonely evenings.

Sometimes we play rummy or hearts. We prefer poker, but there is no fun in the game when you have to use matchsticks for stakes instead of money.

On an afternoon in spring Gene and Howard come to my house. Automatically we sit down to a game of rummy.

There used to be four of us. But Gene is working. Last month he got a job as dishwasher in a cafeteria. He struggled through college at night, working during the day, and two months before he received his degree he lost his job. That was twenty months ago. Now he is washing dishes twelve hours a day, for which he receives ten dollars a week.

As we play cards our talk runs to the past. The present is too painful and we are afraid of the future. "Remember the time when—" falls repeatedly from our lips. We try to recapture what seems to us to have been a bright and exciting past: our escapades when we were thirteen and fourteen, the first parties we attended, the carefree high school days when life's chief problem centered on the passing of final examinations, the first girls we kissed, the dreams and hopes and aspirations of boys eager for life.

Oh, the glorious future we had planned for ourselves! We try to forget ourselves in the past, but always, without a word from us, we are jerked back to the reality of the urgent present. We become silent and try as best we can to concentrate on our cards.

Depression Nerves

My father comes in to watch us play. He is a carpenter. Lately he has not been able to get work—only odd jobs now and then. He watches us for a while, then goes out. Suddenly the sounds of a violent argument come from the next room. I've become used to that. The burden of the dreary, insistent struggle to make ends meet is on my mother; idleness has set my father's nerves on edge. All of us in the house are irritable and quarrel on the slightest provocation. I am ashamed to look at my friends; they pretend not to hear.

In a minute or two the voices stop as suddenly as they began, and my father returns to the room and stands behind me, gloomily looking at my cards.

I throw my cards down. "Let's get out of here."

We walk in the park. It is the first warm day of the year. We sit down on a bench. Gene has cigarettes which he shares with us.

I remember how when we were very young we used to come here at night and in low voices filled with wonder share our meager knowledge of sex. And it was in this park that not many years later we walked with girls and sat down with them on these benches and perhaps kissed them. That must have been nine, ten years ago.

Now we see little of girls. We cannot afford to take them out. No matter how fond a girl may be of you, she becomes tired of spending evenings at home. She wants shows, dinners, bright lights, a good time. And she thinks of her future.

No Girls Now

Howard was very much in love with a girl and hoped to marry her. She gave him up, saying his future was too uncertain. And that was when he still had a job, but he was only a shipping clerk. No attractive girl will see much of us now. She is afraid that we might become serious or that she might fall in love with us.

We have no right to fall in love. None of us has the right to think of love or

marriage.

Bitterness wells up in me. I think: It's as if part of our lives were taken from us. We are standing still while time rushes by.

But I say nothing aloud. We are not articulate. We sit on the bench smoking silently.

Gene speaks—again of the past. "We sat on this very bench the day we graduated from high school. I'm sure it was this bench. We'd been around to the school in the morning showing off to the lower classmen. Then we came here. Remember? We were sorry we were leaving school. And glad, because we were so much nearer to doing great things."

"Seven years ago," Howard says.

"No," I say. "It can't be that long."

"I was just eighteen then," Howard says. "Now I'm twenty-five."

I remember that day. I remember how Gene and George were enthusiastic because they were going to college. Howard and I were envious, but we said defensively: "Hell, you don't need college these days. By the time you fellows get out we'll be all set in good jobs. We'll be years ahead of you." George replied: "But it's the long run that counts. I saw statistics. In the long run the college man leaves the man who never went to college far behind."

A Graduate Dishwasher

And now George is lucky to have a job washing dishes. And Gene never held down a real job in his life, though he graduated from college three years ago, and Howard lost his job as shipping clerk a year ago and nobody in his family works, and I haven't earned a cent in nearly two years.

That afternoon seven years ago we also spoke of marriage. Howard said: "All about twenty-five. That's the best time to marry." Gene said: "I'm going to have my fun first." George said: "When I make ten thousand a year. A man's a fool to marry on less." I said: "I'll get married when I fall in love."

And we watched the cars whiz past and decided which kind we would buy as soon as we were able.

Today we sit on that bench with shoulders hunched forward. The softness of the spring air only heightens our moodiness. We are not articulate. We give no voice to our bitter confused thoughts.

Gene reaches into his pocket and pulls out his pack of cigarettes. There is only one left. Gene lights it and puffs on it, then passes it to Howard who puffs on it and passes it to me.

GOVERNMENT SPENT MILLIONS TRYING 'FARM RELIEF' SCHEMES

(Continued from page seven)

ations. In most cases, the farmer actually was charged the prevailing interest rate of 6½ per cent to 7 per cent and the differential in interest rates used to offset other charges within the corporation."

A table setting forth "15 months patronage" reveals an interesting situation with respect to control of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. It bears on the oft-made charges that C. E. Huff and M. W. Thatcher, with two or three others closely associated with them, controlled the affairs of the corporation.

This table shows, for example, that the Farmers Union Terminal Association of St. Paul, headed by Thatcher, held more than 27 per cent of the shares of stock but, between March 1, 1931 and May 31, 1932, marketed only 7.8 per cent of the total amount of grain handled by the corporation. On the other hand, the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., held only 8.5 per cent of the shares of stock but marketed 24.22 per cent of the grain handled. The table reveals other similar cases.

With respect to "buy backs," the report says: "Under date of May 29, 1931, effective as of May 1, 1931, 28 days earlier, a contract known as Minneapolis Contract No. 7097, was made whereby the Farmers National Grain Corporation sold 2,685,000 bushels of No. 1 dark northern spring wheat at 80 cents a bushel to the Grain Stabilization Corporation and, without delivering such wheat to said corporation, repurchased the same wheat at substantially lower prices (except as indicated) in accordance with the following schedule, "which, then, proceeds to set forth 31 deals of sales and repurchases, totaling \$362,624.98 in profits.

The sale price was 80 cents a bushel, but the highest repurchase price was 79 except in one item when it was 84, in which case, however, a profit was shown. The repurchased prices ranged from 56 to 79 cents.

Thatcher Criticized

Frequent reference is found in the report to M. W. Thatcher. In one case, the draft of a letter written by Sam McKelvie, while wheat member of the farm board, he was criticized for the manner in which he used revolving fund loans. Again, it was shown the prospects of collecting loans made by the Farmers National Grain Corporation to the Farmers Union Terminal Association were slim and that, therefore, the corporation decided to take over Thatcher's facilities.

The resolution setting forth his selection as Washington representative of the corporation at \$12,000 a year is given in the report.

Later, under the salary list of subsidi-

aries, the report lists certain items of salary in connection with the Portland, Ore., office of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and says:

"The following items are also noted:

"M. W. Thatcher, Washington, \$1,000 a month.

"Mr. Thatcher formerly represented Farmers Union Terminal Association on the board of directors and was a member of the executive committee of the Farmers National Grain Corporation."

Whether Thatcher's salary, as Washington representative, is carried on the books of the Oregon branch of the corporation or whether the Oregon item is in addition is not set forth or discussed in any way.

In discussing the difficulties of the farm board in making indirect loans (that is, loans to a regional co-operative through the Farmers National Grain Corporation) the report says:

"Re. Farmers National Grain Corporation—Advised board will not participate in financing facilities where board has not given advance approval of purchase or constructions.

"Mr. McKelvie presented to the board draft of letter date April 20, 1931, which he had addressed to C. E. Huff, president, Farmers National Grain Corporation, as follows:

"On Page 427 of the April 8 issue of the Grain and Feed Journal, seven proposed building projects of the Farmers Union Terminal Association are stated as follows:

"Duluth, Minn.

"Fairmont, Minn.—500,000 bushels.

"Jamestown, N. D.

"Max, N. D.—1,000,000 bushels.

"Minot, N. D.

"Superior, Wis.—2,000,000 bushels.

"Wolf Point, Mont.—250,000 bushels.

Insists On Advance Reports

"These items aggregate a large amount of storage and a large amount of money. So far this board has not been advised regarding them. In this connection, we recall that last year Farmers' Union Terminal Association built storage without first advising this board and subsequently used money from the revolving fund, at least in part, to pay therefor. I wrote Mr. Thatcher at the time advising him that this board should be advised in advance of the purchase or construction of facilities in which we were to participate as leaders. My request in that respect seems to have been disregarded.

"I am now bringing this matter to your attention in order that you may be advised that this board will not participate in financing projects regarding which it has not been advised in advance and to which it has not given its advance approval."

McKelvie was directed to send this letter and later the minutes record that "Mr. Reed discussed with the board his conversations with George Milnor respecting the intention of Farmers Union Terminal Association to erect additional storage facilities."

Milnor's telegram protested the erection of additional storage facilities by Thatcher's organization. It, then, shows that the assistant secretary was ordered to send the following telegram, speaking of "misuse of revolving fund" moneys, to Milnor:

"Board has considered Reed conversation of nineteenth with you and your wire that date to him re Twin Cities situation. Board desires to emphasize its determination not to make loans to Farmers National for reloan to co-operatives who have misused revolving fund loans. We understand Farmers Union has not settled its revolving fund loans and insist free money now on hand from wheat sales should not be utilized for further facilities but should be promptly remitted to Board via you."

In discussing the sale of the Farmers Union Terminal Association to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the report says:

"The records show that the Farmers Union Terminal Association, hereinafter referred to as the association, was indebted to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, hereinafter referred to as the Farmers National, in the sum of \$2,200,000 for effective merchandising loans.

"The proceeds of loans were not used in accordance with the approved purpose. The probability of liquidating these loans in the near future was remote. The action of the association in so using the funds received for other than effective merchandising purposes was fundamental in causing the takeover of assets in satisfaction of such loans."

The purchase of the Quinn-Shepherdson Company of Minneapolis also is reviewed. It includes a copy of the resolution to employ Harry Shepherdson as manager of the Minneapolis branch office at \$18,000 a year.

Early in the report, it is shown the Farmers National Grain Corporation, in taking over the Northwest Grain Association of Minneapolis, "did not care to continue Mr. Kuhrt in its employ."

"Mr. Kuhrt was subsequently paid by Farmers National Grain Corporation \$500 a month, or the difference between \$500 and the amount earned in other employment until February, 1933."

When the corporation took over the Northwest Grain Association, it was forced to assume Mr. Kuhrt's contract as executive head of that organization.

YANKEE FARMER BEGINS TO FIGHT

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By MOE BRAGIN

The Yankee farmer, long the bulwark of conservatism in both fact and fiction, is weakening in his stolid support of the old order. In these sketches of Connecticut tobacco growers, Mr. Bragin offers a fine picture of a few types of worried, but still fighting, countrymen.

Hundreds of enthusiastic meetings were held all over the country to elect delegates to the Farmers' National Relief Conference in Washington. Even the Yankee "stone farmers" chose a Conference Committee to get representatives from each of the New England states. A young fellow who had worked as a farm hand in various parts of the country was sent into the Connecticut Valley to arouse the tobacco farmers.

The Simons

He stayed over at the Simons farm, fifteen miles from Hartford. The Simons had not yet gotten rid of last year's tobacco crop. Tobacco was selling for eight cents. In the good days, broadleaf had been almost a dollar and shade tobacco three and more. Farmer Simons, with a thick moustache like horsehair out of old furniture, said the way things were it was a hellish shame. You paid ten cents for a paper of smoking tobacco weighing two ounces, and all the farmer got for a pound was eight pinched pennies. Organizations? Hah, there was the Connecticut Tobacco Growers, taxed you a penny a pound, paid that senator who was president of it fifty thousand a year, and now everybody round here will soon lose their farms and sleep out in the cold like dogs with noses under their tails.

The organizer stated that the Conference was closed to senators, bankers, business men. Even the rich farmer was out. It was a rank and file movement all the way along the line.

Simons went on. He'd been working the land thirty years. Had another place and was cleaned out of it. It's perfectly simple why. A casting, eight to ten pounds, costs no more than seventy-five cents actually (he and the boys figured it out once) and yet from the factory they soak you two dollars. Cultivators, before the war seven dollars, are now nineteen; tobacco setters hopped up from forty-five to a hundred; fertilizer spreaders from sixty to eighty-five. Now look what you get for your sweat. Most of the tobacco farmers here were pitchforked into truck raising. Cucumbers which took him a day and a half to pick, twenty-two bushels of dandelies brought in two dollars. Cabbages a dozen for a quarter. Onions forty cents a bushel. Tomatoes and carrots you can better feed your chickens; they're forty per cent lower than last year. All you seem to be able to do is turn your fattest part to what's gutting you and hump yourself like a dumb sheep.

Old Simons finished gruffly, and stomped upstairs to bed.

The organizer stayed up until milking time talking to the oldest Simons boy, Harry. He had tried to get a job in the city to help pay the mortgage interest, but had been forced back by the depression. He had done some trucking and garage work. For the last three years he seemed lost in the old muddy goosewalk with hundreds of thousands other farmboys. He listened carefully all night. He said he didn't know what he could do outside attending a meeting. The organizer asked him whether he had ever seen a nest of ants dug up by a plow? How each one of the little fellows did his stuff, rushing round with an egg or bit of grit; no one laying down on the job in time of trouble. Harry nodded. He went out and didn't get

back until dawn cracked the sky over the Valley. He said he would try.

Warner

The plan was to get a nucleus of five or six farmers to help Harry after the organizer was gone. Leaflets would be sent from the Washington headquarters announcing this group was calling the meeting, also the time and place for the election of delegates. Farmer delegates from Massachusetts would drive down to speak to the Connecticut men. Harry said to try Warner first.

The organizer and Harry found Warner hurrying from the barn to house. A little crabbed man, with big overworked claws. He peeked through his specs at the circular about the Conference. The only way out, Warner said at last, was for the farmer to vote Socialist or Communist. Mass solidarity would help the farmer. Still, it would do no harm to get together in Washington to let the people know the farmers were being crushed against the stone fence. Gosh darn it, his father's taxes were eight dollars on this farm; now they're a hundred and fifty. And in this town they're mighty few farmers not in the town book for failing to meet their taxes. Why, they tax a cow more than you can get for her.

Even a chicken's taxed that may lay an egg and, often as not, doesn't. He let himself grin for a second.

"We're fallen all the way behind. Can't hire a man. Got trouble with our milk. The milk organization we belong to says our milk's stringy, and they've condemned it. They say it's a germ. We use the milk. It's never turned stringy on us. So there you are. We know blame well what's up their sleeves. All day long we chlorinate and whitewash and fix and fuss. Well, boys, we'll be at the meeting. We're husking corn and short-handed, but we'll come. The farmers' got to show their fists or something'll blow up soon."

He rushed back to the barn.

O'Brien

O'Brien is the first Irish Catholic farmer to be elected selectman in the history of the township. At sixteen, he had run away to become a sailor. He had bummed around the world. Back from sea, he had settled down, married a German girl, and filled the old farmhouse with yellow-haired, husky children. He does some farming. Most of his time, however, is spent attending to his duties as selectman. "That's a racket," he says, "not like farming where you're in the bag half the time and the other half having your neck wrung."

The boys went down to his place to have him help advertise the meeting among the farmers, with whom he was very popular. They wanted him also to open the meeting and stay until everybody got warmed up.

O'Brien sat in the kitchen smoking a cigar, his lanky harvestman's legs crossed. He got to talking about conditions. His job now is to take care of poor families in the township who belong in Hartford. He's got to ship them back, families that tried to make a go of farming here and got their backs broke. Also he's got to see that farmers and hands who went to work in Hartford and got stranded were settled for winter here. It's a business of passing the buck. He's been like a fox traveling a circle and hopes he won't have to double back on his tracks. It's tough. Hired men making a dollar and a quarter a day when they used to get five. And lots of farmers didn't raise a plug of tobacco this year. This winter hell's going to be on tap. He hopes the Conference will do something. They can bet on him. He'll yell it in every hill and hollow, in every blooming hill and hollow. . . .

Synagogue Farmers

There was a colony of Jewish farmers not far away. The organizer and Harry drove down to address them in the synagogue. Along the road the smell of cabbages, too cheap to pick, rotting in the sun. Chickens, flies, children picking around the shabby buildings looking like pretentious backhouses. Harry said, "You got to live like Indians around here. No money for paint. No inside toilets. Stinking kerosene lamps: the electric company wants sixty cents a foot for wiring."

The little wooden synagogue at the crossroads. On the Ark in gold letters, "How lovely are your tents, O Israel." A tall tobacco farmer was reading the prayers. During services, one of the founders of the settlement, a woolfaced grandfather, told of the good old days, how they built this community center for five hundred dollars so they should not be like bears in a wood, how they started off things with a good foundation by buying a cemetery so that no poor widow would have to give her last few cents for a burial. About the farmers? Here was a nephew of his—lost his farm and is now an insurance agent. Many of the old settlers have had to move out and the Poles have come in.

About the Yankees? Give them a lollypop and they're satisfied. But the last year or two a difference is showing. The farmers are beginning to talk, and you would be surprised at some of the things they're saying about the government. Even talking Communism.

Too Much Government

A middle-aged farmer in a blue suit and a soiled praying shawl sidled over. The government is minding the farmer's business too much. The government with its departments has always been telling the farmers what to do, what to raise, what to charge. Does it tell the manufacturer how he should make a piece of cloth? He pinched his shiny suit to show what he meant. They've been educating and educating us farmers, and see what we have. Overproduction, overproduction, a pot too full, a pot too full of trouble.

Let the government go educate city people. They pull at us farmers and pull and think we're sick, we got milk fever like cows and they didn't take enough. They publish pamphlets and they repeat a thousand times. Do they do anything to help us? Put taxes and interest down? Tax land that is idle? He shook his head angrily and went off to kiss the Torah.

After services they drank whisky and had cookies. Then Harry and the organizer spoke. They explained the origin of the Conference, its purposes, and how important it was that the Valley send a strong delegation. They said tobacco growers from North Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia would be there ready to tackle common problems.

The Jewish farmers listened eagerly. They fired questions left and right. They appointed two to keep in close touch with Harry. They would attend any meeting, any time, any where. Even if some of them were not elected delegates to go down in trucks, they would try to come as fraternal delegates to Washington to show the world how they stood.

Jim Lawrence

They found him in the stable. A thickest dutsy man with a face like a cobbler just dug up.

"Fellows, to tell the truth I ain't got much faith left in any more organizations. We been organized and organized till it's done us no earthly good. . . . tobacco growers, milk, potatoes, hell!"

Harry took out a circular. "This program here for a moratorium on all debts is—"

"Moratorium be damned! We need cancellation of all debts. We can't stand the gaff any longer. We need something that'll hack at the bottom of this thing."

The organizer said, "We got to start slow first. Farmers are starving, they're being thrown off their farms on the road like slop. We got to fight to save them first. But in the end, we're out to stop all exploitation of farmers. We're working to bring city workers shoulder to shoulder with farmers, to stop one farmer from fighting the other like a cock and knocking the next fellow's block off. . . ."

"We're not scared. I think we're better organized than the B. E. F. But then, the B. E. F. was no flop. They plowed a strong furrow to Washington for the rest of us to follow. We got thirty million farm people backing us, and the city masses keeping a warm eye on to us."

Jim said slowly, "You fellows mean business. If you're against the politicians swollen with blood till they turn purple and shove us under them like Tom-Turkeys, if you're against all rich skinkers, you can count on men any damn day."

He jumped up and pawed the air.

"The pitchfork's been too long in our backs, boys, it's about time we took it in our hands."

FINANCIAL LEADERS WORRY LITTLE OVER CASH OF INVESTORS

Percy A. Rockefeller, son of William and nephew of the elder John D. told the world last week just how carefully some "great financiers" guard other people's money entrusted to their care.

Rockefeller was a director in the International Match Corporation of Ivar Kreuger for seven or eight years. With his fellow directors, he is being sued for \$100,000,000 by trustees of the bankrupt corporation, on the ground that they "abdicated and surrendered their powers" to Kreuger, and let him loot the company.

On the witness stand, Rockefeller admitted that he never had made an investigation to learn the financial standing of the company. He never saw the match concessions which Kreuger claimed to have, and which have evaporated into thin air. He never verified any statement which Kreuger made. He never voted against any proposal of Kreuger which came before the directors. If Ivar wanted anything, Percy was for it, too.

And this is the kind of brain and character which is allowed to wield a fortune estimated in the hundreds of millions; while an office boy at \$8 a week who neglected his duties in such flagrant fashion would be fired at once. "What fools these mortals be." — From Labor.

MOURN NOT THE DEAD

By Ralph Chaplin

Mourn not the dead that in the cool earth lie—

Dust unto dust—

The calm, sweet earth that mothers all who die

As all men must;

Mourn not your captive comrades who must dwell—

Too strong to strive—

Within each steel-bound coffin of a cell, buried alive;

But rather mourn the apathetic throng—

The cowed and the meek—

Who see the world's great anguish and its wrong

And dare not speak!

FALSE DATA ON FOREIGN DEBTS

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By Major Gen. Ames A. Fries, U.S.A., Retd.

Much of the data published on our foreign debts is misleading. Whether this is done intentionally or unintentionally makes no difference—the effect is the same. Take the foreign debt interest rates as an example. You are told that the foreign governments pay us an average interest rate of 2.135 per cent.

If that were rigidly true we'd be in a bad enough hole, but it isn't. Suppose you borrow \$1,000 and pay interest at 4 per cent, and then somebody wheedles you into loaning it to him at 2.135 per cent and only pays the interest each year while you must borrow the rest.

Figure that for 62 years and you'll appreciate the idea the boy had of the location of the frog which he was trying to figure out of a 20-foot well on the assumption that once each minute the frog jumped up two feet only to fall back three feet. Our condition is worse.

What is the truth about the interest? Here it is — after refunding.

England paid (she actually has) 3 per cent up to November, 1932. She then has agreed to pay 3½ per cent from now on. (Remember, though we paid 4¼ per cent, and in some cases more on those same debts.) But even England got a moratorium for last year.

France paid no interest up to November 15, 1931. All payments from 1925, the date of refunding, to that date were credited as principal—but the American Taxpayer had to pay over 4 per cent on those same bonds the French got tax free.

And we are not forgetting the reduction in later interest for the French by crediting present payments on the principal. Ask your debtor who holds the mortgage or trust on your home to credit all your payments as principal and see where you get.

French Interest

From now on France pays 1 per cent for ten years to 1940, 2 per cent ten years to 1950, 2½ per cent for eight years to 1958, 3 per cent for seven years to 1965, and 3½ per cent for twenty-two years to 1987. Up to this time we have been paying 4 per cent or more and going in the hole on France's debts more than \$160,000,000 yearly, and will continue to go the same place until 1987 unless our interest rate falls way below 3 per cent.

Now for Italy. Yes, the situation gets worse for we started with the best, England. Italy paid no interest on \$2,042,000,000 refunded debt until after November, 1931. Then for ten years to 1940, ½th of 1 per cent.

In other words we pay \$81,680,000 yearly on Italy's debt, while Italy pays us back \$2,552,500 interest and in 1932, \$12,200,000 principal, and we go in the hole this year (the best to date) without compounding just \$67,228,000 if Italy pays all she has agreed.

Belgium owes as refunded \$417,780,000 in two parcels, \$246,000,000 loaned after the armistice, and \$171,780,000 before the Armistice. On the pre-Armistice there is to be no interest paid at any time only the principal distributed over 62 years, but we are paying at 4 per cent \$6,871,200 annually without compounding as we must to be accurate.

On the other parcel the interest starts in 1926, at a little less than 71-100 of 1 per cent, which gradually rises to 2-61-100 per cent in 1935, and to be 3 per cent thereafter. But we are and have been paying 4 per cent on the same and going into that same hole of bankruptcy millions of dollars every year on Belgium's just debts.

As the four countries, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, account for \$10,141,598,945 of the total fund debt of \$11,694,105,696 the remainder is of little relative consequence and will not be gone into.

German Debts

The unfunded debt is \$683,211,034. Germany owes for payment of cost of U. S.

soldiers quartered on the Rhine for several years and for the adjustment of some other claims, \$386,479,500.

Russia owes \$192,601,292, original debt on which we have paid in interest on bonds in round numbers \$128,094,015, compounding the interest at 4 per cent only which of course should be done to get the result at all accurate. The present government being communistic and therefore believing in no sort of morality is dishonest and has repudiated those debts but still thinks we should recognize her as a friend.

When you think over the above facts that France, Italy and Belgium have paid almost no interest whatever on approximately six billion dollars and very little principal you know the figure of fourteen billion six hundred million dollars as the amount we have paid out to date on account of the foreign debts, over and above all receipts, is correct and also that we are now going into the hole hundreds of millions of dollars a year paying interest to the international on Europe's debts.

Has the Economy League made a criticism of the international banker who has been getting his 4 per cent or more on bonds of the U. S. to pay him interest on Foreign Debts?

Has the Economy League done anything toward making known the truth about the foreign debts, which are costing Uncle Sam enough every four years in interest only to pay the bonus in full.

Some of these people are backing further moratoriums or reductions or even cancellation for foreign governments while hundreds of thousands of American workers are thrown out of employment because of the \$570,000,000 taken out of Uncle Sam's pocket to pay interest on foreign debts.

Let every man demand of every public official that he solve this problem, and that no cancellation, moratoriums, refundings, or delays be made on foreign debt payments.

What Can Be Done About It?

First: Refuse to cancel, delay, or otherwise extemporize longer with European governments but insist they pay their obligations when due or cease doing any business with the United States. And they will pay!!

Second: Issue new bonds at two per cent (2 per cent) for all bonds above that rate of interest, making all new bonds available for deposit with the U. S. Treasury on which bank notes may be issued to the full face value of the bonds.

As most of the high interest war bonds cannot be deposited in the U. S. Treasury by banks for security for bank notes (paper money) issued in the name of the bank it is understood the banks who are holders of the high interest bonds would gladly exchange for 2 per cent bonds which can be deposited as security for bank notes equal to the full face value of the bonds.

This will help save millions as follows:

4¼ per cent—Saving 2¼ per cent on \$6,804,083,750, or \$153,091,884.

4 per cent—Saving 2 per cent on \$5,002,450, or \$100,049.

3½ per cent—Saving 1½ per cent on \$1,392,228,350, or \$20,883,425.

Treasury Notes: 3¼ per cent on \$600,446,200, or \$7,505,577.

Certificates of indebtedness:

3¼ per cent—Saving 1¼ per cent on \$660,715,500, or \$11,526,521.

3 per cent—Saving 1 per cent on \$333,492,500, or \$3,751,790.

3 per cent—Saving 1 per cent on \$398,200,000, or \$3,982,000.

Loan: 3¼ per cent—Series, '33—1¼ per cent \$144,372,000, or \$2,341,510.

Total Saving—\$10,338,540,750 and \$203,308,756.

Third: Pass a law that when any bonds are deposited with the Treasury on which money is issued as bank notes, the interest on such bonds shall cease so long as the money is outstanding.

If interest rates be decreased as above on bonds which are now matured or which are callable under the terms of their origi-

nal sale, the interest on bonds to pay interest on foreign debts will be reduced from about \$570,000,000 to \$367,000,000, and the U. S. in the next year will go in the hole only about the difference between \$367,000,000 and \$250,000,000, which is the total amount the foreign nations have agreed to pay, or \$117,000,000.

Will Help

That will help by \$203,000,000 to balance the budget and keep from throwing so many out of work for the purpose of balancing the budget or the lowering of the standard of living by reducing salaries to cover excess costs on foreign debts.

Stop the issue of all tax free or tax exempt bonds or other securities by cities, counties, states, or the nation, and recall all such as are now outstanding at the earliest possible legal moment.

To sum up, the taxpayers can save by refusing any cancellation or reduction of existing agreements on foreign debts, \$290,000,000 (rising gradually to \$360,000,000 in 1945 and averaging from now on about \$350,000,000 yearly).

By reducing all payable and callable bonds to 2 per cent, \$203,000,000.

By stopping all interest on U. S. Treasury to secure money (bank notes) issued in the name of the bank, \$75,000,000.

Total, \$568,000,000.

In round numbers, \$600,000,000 can be

saved without throwing more people out of employment or crippling national defense and other activities vital to the nation.

What's It Mean?

What does 14 billion 600 million dollars (present foreign debts) mean? Here is what it means!!!

(a) 14 billion, 600 million dollars is 70 per cent of our entire National debt of \$20,812,000,000 as of October 31, 1932, and if paid now would save us as shown before some 570 million dollars per year, and wipe out half our treasury deficit for this year.

(b) Cancellation (unloading Europe's debts on American taxpayers) will increase our taxes by nearly \$350,000,000 yearly which is the average amount in round numbers the foreign governments have agreed to pay us for the next 55 years on account of their debts to us.

(c) 14 billion, 600 million dollars will run every department of our government for more than four years.

(d) 14 billion dollars will run our Navy and War Departments combined for almost 24 years at the present rate.

Would the common sense of Washington counsel the cancellation of Europe's debt, or rather counsel shifting the honest debts of Europe onto the already overburdened American taxpayers' shoulders? Never!

REAL ESTATE LOTTERY RACKETEERS TEMPTING TO GULLIBLE "SUCKERS"

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

You open your door in answer to the bell and a neat appearing gentleman greets you with a smile. "How are you, sir?" he nods and courteously demands that you answer in kind.

The gentleman proffers you a neatly embossed folder.

"Absolutely free of charge," is his assurance, "doesn't cost you a cent and carries no obligation of any sort with it. I represent the Whoozis Real Estate Corporation and our distribution of these cards is simply part of a great national advertising campaign."

By this time the folder is in your hand and the gentleman is bidding you a courteous goodbye.

Inside the sanctity of your home you stop to read the information that the folder has to convey. Before long you discover yourself enlightened to the effect that you are the holder of a lottery ticket, serial number so and so, issued by the Whoozis Real Estate Corporation, with offices in several of the largest cities in the country.

If you are the holder of the lucky ticket you win yourself a piece of real estate absolutely free of charge. And all this is simply part of the corporation's advertising methods.

You turn the card over several times, shrug your shoulders incredulously and finally throw it carelessly among your papers. Several minutes later you've forgotten that it exists.

The lottery tickets are, in the first place, distributed only to those people who are known to have money. Between one and two months elapse and the victim receives a letter from one of the out-of-town offices.

The letter is very happy to inform him that he is the holder of the lucky ticket and that he won himself lot number so and so located, let us say, in the State of New Jersey. The letter then adds, "please send \$69.50 and the title papers and everything else legally necessary will be taken care of and sent to you."

The victim now finds himself in a rather puzzled state of mind. A free lot on the one hand and \$69.50 on the other! What to do? After a good deal of thought on the matter he, in most instances, decides to forget about the lot and keep the \$69.50. But that doesn't disturb the

racketeers one bit; it is all in the game.

Several weeks pass and the victim receives another letter; this time from a private individual located, most likely, in New York. The writer of the letter declares himself informed that the addressee is owner of such and such a piece of real estate and that he, the letter writer, is quite anxious to buy that particular lot. In fact he is willing to pay as high as three hundred dollars for it.

Incidentally the writer of the letter has a friend in the victim's home town who will call on him and try to close the deal.

While the victim is in this bewildered state of mind there is a knock on the door and an indifferent appearing gentleman greets him. "I am the friend of the gentleman who wishes to buy your title papers and we'll go down to a lawyer to arrange the deal."

By this time the victim's head is going around like a windmill and he shamefacedly tells his customer's friend that he has no title papers.

"What," says the racketeer with feigned surprise, "no title papers? What kind of a business is this? Oh well, I don't know anything about this anyhow," and the racketeer is on his way.

In the meantime the "sap" is showered with all sorts of letters. One letter inquires the cause of his recalcitrance in remitting the \$69.50 for the title papers. Another is from his customer who again, in subtle language, expresses eagerness to purchase the lot.

A third letter is from an altogether new source, offering five hundred dollars for the lot but with the condition attached they need plenty of space and inquiring whether he is the owner of several of the adjoining lots.

He is also continually receiving all sorts of advertising material from the Whoozis Real Estate Corporation informing him of the bargains in store for him if he buys adjoining territory at such and such prices, etc.

The lots of course are pieces of waste land that cost the swindlers about one dollar. The title papers cost even less. A few people "get wise" and drop the lottery ticket like one would a hot coal. Others are "taken" for a certain amount and then quit.

But the man who "loves to be humbugged" is picked up here and there and he generally is taken for a ride.

CHARGES PLOT REDUCED ALL FARM PRICES

BANKS CAUSED DEFLATIONARY FARMERS' ILLS

Congressman Traces All Farm Troubles To Financiers

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa
Member of U. F. F. A.

In my way of looking at the farm situation and being a farmer, I agree with Congressman Gray 100 per cent in his summing up the farming industry. I think every farmer should read his speech of June 6.

I quote Mr. Gray of Indiana:

I propose at this time to speak on the progress of farm-relief legislation under four administrations.

For 12 long years the farmers of the country have been producing and selling under falling values and price levels; have been suffering a failure of earnings and income, forcing down and destroying their tax-paying power, their interest, debt, and mortgage-paying power, their buying and consuming power, their power to provide themselves with the necessities and to maintain farm upkeep and the improvements and to pay the costs of farm operations. For 12 long years the farmers of the country have been pleading, praying, supplicating for relief from the blight of this panic. They have pleaded, prayed and supplicated to silent Calvin Coolidge, the Sphinx of the White House, but plead without recompense, prayed and supplicated all in vain. They have pleaded, prayed and supplicated to President Herbert Hoover, who gave them the Farm Board, with \$500,000,000 appropriation and salaries and overhead galore, bringing a loss and deficit but no farm relief. And now they are pleading, praying, and supplicating to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who tells them to raise less and have more, to wait in patience and Christian fortitude, and he will act "if, as, and when necessary."

When the blight of this great panic fell upon this fair land of ours the farmers of the country were prosperous, happy and contented people.

Smaller Taxes

They were selling or giving up one-fourth or not more than one third of their products with which to pay taxes, interest, and fixed charges, and leaving them the other three-fourths or two-thirds of their earnings, income, or the fruits of their toil to pay with, to consume and buy with, to live with, to provide themselves with the necessities and some of the comforts and conveniences of life and to lay away a saving for the winter of their declining years. And while they so remained in this prosperous and happy condition they were great and liberal consumers of all the products of factory, mill, and workshop, and industry was kept busy and speeding up to meet their wants and demands.

But suddenly there came a change to interrupt and reserve this order, this prosperous and happy condition of the people, coming like a bolt from the clear sky, like an avalanche from the mountain, like a devastating tide from the sea. And in the language of the Prairie Farmer:

In 1920 in almost the twinkling of an eye the condition was reversed. Prices fell to a ruinous low level. The exchange of commodities almost stopped. No one could sell anything at a price that was considered fair. Wheat fell in price in eight months from \$3 to \$1.60 per bushel. Corn fell from \$1.50 to 35c per bushel. Hogs, cattle, and all farm livestock and other farm products fell in proportion.

1920 Panic

This panic came in 1920 and not in 1929. The so-called "stock-market crash" in 1929 was not the cause or beginning of the panic. It did not bring on the panic. It was one of the disasters of the panic. It was the result of the panic. It was the culminating effect of the panic, which had begun eight years before with the fall of values and the price level. The panic began in 1920 and not in 1929.

And values and the price level, beginning then to fall, continued to decline and fall until and before the year 1924. Two million farmers had lost their farms by foreclosure, 2,000,000 more were in default and subject to foreclosure, 7,000,000 acres of farm land had been abandoned for want of sufficient income to live and pay the cost of production. Until and before the year 1924, 2,000,000 people had left the farm in quest of a living wage, only to compete in the bread lines of public and private charity and benevolence for the unemployed in the great cities; until and before the year 1924 farm debts had increased and multiplied until farm debts exceeded the valuation of all farm lands and property, until farmers as a class were insolvent and bankrupt.

Farmers' Losses

Until and before the year 1924 farm values had fallen over \$40,000,000,000, farm land falling \$20,000,000,000, farm crops and stock falling \$19,000,000,000, or an average loss of \$5,000 to each and every farmer, or over \$1,000 to every man, woman, and child on the farm. Until and before the year 1924, 6,000 farm banks had failed, thousands of farmers had gone insane, others had committed suicide, seeing their life savings fade away and facing want and poverty in the coming winter of old age. And continuously from and since 1924 and from year to year up to this time the farmers have been failing and sinking deeper and deeper into hopeless debt, deeper and deeper into solvency and bankruptcy.

A Dire Picture

And until today if all the farm property were sold under the hammer, if all the farm lands were sold, if all the farm crops were sold, if all the farm stock were sold, if all the farm implements were sold, the proceeds would not pay farm debts. Until today, to this time, 10,000 farm banks are insolvent, 5,000,000 farmers are bankrupt, farm land is a crushing liability, farming operations are carried on at a ruinous and disastrous loss. Until today the continuance of the panic has not only destroyed borrowers and mortgagors, who can neither pay interest nor principal, but is destroying the lenders and mortgagees as well, who cannot collect but must take farm land without value in payment of their claims, and the farmers have been left writhing, suffering, in bewildering confusing mystery as to the cause of the misfortune and distress, as well as to the remedy for relief.

Enter The Bankers

But the panic is no longer a mystery, it is now known, realized and understood as coming, following and in obedience to economic and monetary laws, as fixed, certain, unchanging, and in-

JOIN NOW
ACT TODAY

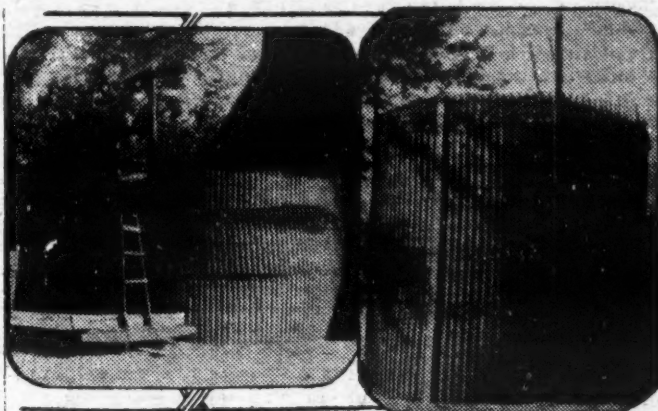


**UNITED FARM
FEDERATION of AMERICA**

AN ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS ONLY
A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

L. A. Loos, Pres
Hedrick, Ia.

Reinforcements For Silo



At the right is shown a temporary silo properly reinforced with upright braces. This type of temporary silo is frequently used by Iowa farmers when roughage is plentiful. The other silo was not properly braced and soon after this picture was taken it collapsed, ruining a good supply of silage. Dairymen suggest that farmers using this type of temporary storage start feeding the silage two or three weeks after it is put up in order to prevent excess spoilage.

SOME MAXIMS FOR FARMERS

By HUMPHREY READ

Published by National Rural Society, Washington, D. C.

Statistics show that the past 23 years, 1910 to 1933, have drained the youth from the farming areas of this country . . . More than 10 million youths have in that period left the farms and gone to cities to live . . . GO BACK TO THE RURAL LIFE AND BE INDEPENDENT.

Statistics show that in the 13 years from 1920 to 1933 the cities have been overcrowded and that too many stores, factories and office buildings have been built, and that machinery has supplanted hand work, causing overproduction and overcompetition, all to the detriment of the people . . . MOVE OUT INTO GOD'S OPEN FIELDS AND BE HAPPY.

Statistics show that the six years from 1927 to 1933 have been "flea on the dog" years. People not producing have been living upon each other . . . This has been largely the cause of this past three years' panic . . . GO BACK TO THE SUNRISE AND SUNSET OF RURAL LIFE.

Population of cities must be balanced with the rural districts . . . There must be so many working farms in every area . . . The backbone of the cities is the farm and not the factory, as most people believe . . . MORE HAPPINESS IN THE RURAL SONG OR PLENTY THAN THE CITY CHANT OF WANT.

Honest livelihood comes from what you plant in the soil and what you reap . . . BE HONEST WITH YOURSELF, GO BACK TO THE FARM AND STOP LIVING UPON YOUR NEIGHBORS.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City, Globe-Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

Please turn to page fourteen

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

MUSCATINE WELFARE REQUIRES INVESTIGATION STATES READER

(Continued from page one)

discrimination. Get these facts, less men on the works, R. F. C. over with and the new plan.

NOW, Mr. Editor, along comes a resignation from Mrs. Fore, the head of the Social Welfare department. The Board, and particularly Supervisor Mundt goes right up in the air. Yes, they do reduce her wages to a miserable \$180 per month and the mileage or car expense. BUT they are going to hire two more social workers to aid Mrs. Fore and Miss Keeler, who was hired recently from Des Moines. The excuse used is:

That the R. F. C. rules require personal investigation of each applicant's home, etc., and that the force is not sufficient to do the work. NOW, what's the big idea? Have our Supervisors gone "batty" over the new prosperity? Do they think the public has gone completely asleep? THE R. F. C. IS OVER, and yet they quote those rules. I think the people need some rather plain statements from the officials as to just what is going on. They should demand the truth. The present force handled the job during the spring months when the burden was heavier, and now that the burden is less they need two new assistants. Something is wrong in the Court House. Either they are falsely raising the pay roll now, probably with more out of town workers, or they wilfully faked their job during the spring months and did not fully investigate the applicants for relief as the rules require. The Board knows what is going on, at least Mr. Mundt does, and the others should under their oath of office.

Another irregularity: The Muscatine Journal after the recent "strike" of the relief workers carried the announcement that the men were back to work at 20c per hour and that they were getting nine hours per day, one hour of which was allowed for going to and from the jobs, but the men still get in town all the way from 5:15 to 6:00 o'clock and after, putting in from 9 to 11 hours for \$1.80 and allowed enough days to keep from quick starvation. The Journal carried the story just as they received it at the Court House, they were not in error, but the Court House does not seem to know what they are doing. From bad to rotten, Mr. Editor, I am really sorry to find it necessary to set out this fact. The Court House reported "using stool-pigeons" against our local merchants, trying to find out if the merchant sells a man some head lettuce, some tobacco or maybe an orange for his kiddies, and if the merchant does sell them he will get no more orders. Citizens of Free America, slavery was, I have heard, abolished from our land in 1865.

Most of you people did not approve of "rats or stools" being used against the bootleggers, are you going to let Supervisor Mundt and a crowd of out of town social workers get away with it on our local business men and workers of the county? These men earn the money on those orders, THEY WORK FOR THEM, but the "kids" cannot have oranges, bananas and candy. Why—"I should say not"—says Mrs. Fore and our public servant, Mr. Mundt. Some members of the County Relief Committee favor the workers and the business men, but not Mr. Mundt, the county and the welfare crowd insist on treating the men on these relief projects as

PAUPERS rather than as what they are, victims of unemployment. Mundt and the welfare crowd even voted, at a meeting, in favor of telling the men what merchant they would take their orders to, who they would trade with. The other members of the Committee beat this, but through the system of "stools" the welfare still holds a controlling hand over the orders. The merchants and workers should unite and drive these unfair people out of the soft spots they hold and force the Supervisors to at least ask for local workers in the Court House.

The new federal plan for employment sounds like it might be a success if it is honestly used. It can be a real success if politicians and hired assistants are not allowed to mis-use the whole plan and the money. The people should demand that the press be given complete data and reports on the entire deal. My reasons for this statement are the lessons of experience. We have seen the use of the R. F. C. half billion, and there has been many violations of the rules by our local office holders. Local officials are permitting relief workers to drive trucks which is a violation of rules besides being an offense against truck drivers wages in regular employment. Why are these things done? Because the elected officials turn the whole matter over to the Welfare agent, with almost complete power and then the officials do not bother to check up on the matter. The Welfare has consistently discriminated against some men and women while giving much more to others, the same old pauper idea. The Social worker is trained to deal with paupers etc., but she is now dealing with a problem of unemployment, with good American citizens, with voters and the old tactics are out of place. Some men get orders at the Court House without working, while others must work for every dime of relief they get. Some get house rent without much struggle, others can go live in a tent.

Local officials or local men or women should be placed in charge of this work, under a county relief committee, and the work should be run as an employment and relief proposition rather than as a social problem and pauper proposition. Then open the books to the public. No itemized report is now made that is open to the eyes of the public regarding the financial doings of the department. Why? There must be some reason? Would the officials allow a committee to check the books? I wonder what could be found on the books by such a committee, made up of men who have made the subject a study and who have watched conditions?

When the new plan starts Mr. Editor, I hope the people will see that it is operated under efficient officials. The plan can be ruined by allowing a few politicians and welfare agents to run the show, who do not know or care what the pay roll bosses do, who do not care what goes on for the favored few, but who force many other men to slave conditions of oppression and who cater to those who are interested in further reducing the living standard of the people of this country by low wages, etc. Such officials have indeed proven that they feel, after elections, that public money and public affairs are none of the public's business.

Vernon Dale,
Muscatine, Iowa

Muscatine Journal Given Information

Dear Editor:

I was born and raised in your city of Muscatine and until a few years ago was still a resident. I like to keep in touch with the old home town so I am a subscriber to both papers.

Last Saturday the Muscatine Journal printed their centennial edition showing old scenes and happenings which were very interesting, but I think they left out an important part and that is the doings of the Baker Enterprises.

I think this is very unfair even if the two papers are not on friendly terms. They should have remembered what the Baker Enterprises have done for your city as building a radio station, manufacturing calliaphones and erecting a lovely newspaper building which has taken the place of a

this done worlds of good and de-

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

serving honorable mention?

S. T.
Davenport, Iowa

MUSCATINE LEADERS

Dear Editor:

The early Muscatine residents laid a strong foundation upon a go-getting spirit of community pride and civic betterment and real co-operation. What a pity

some of their posterity among Muscatine's 1933 so-called business leaders have strayed away from such a splendid highway leading to success and traversed a poor by-way of selfishness, petty greed, and not much interest in the welfare of all Muscatine residents. The three-day centennial celebration was a good idea, but it could be improved upon if the planners had forgotten commercialism and arranged a big homecoming and bigger family reunions and general community celebrations for those former residents of Muscatine who live elsewhere and who, in many instances, are noted and famous. The carnival type of worry-free spirit usually found in three day celebrations might be improved if there was some calliaphone playing and some bands of school students giving musical entertainment through the business and residential sections of Muscatine during the mornings and early after-

Please turn to page fifteen

WELL--WHAT ABOUT IT?

HAS YOUR FARM BEEN TAKEN FROM YOU?

You have been fighting your fellow farmer in a blind production race with Wall Street and speculators forcing you to take small prices while they reap huge profits. Politicians and trusts make certain you do not get a reasonable price for your labor, investment and knowledge.

ARE YOU A FACTORY WORKER?

You may lose your job next week—maybe you have already lost it. You are working long hours at low pay. Machines are being planned to displace you. You and your children and your children's children have no future but a drab life of serfdom.

ARE YOU A SMALL STORE OWNER?

The vast chain trusts with connivance of lawmakers are steadily making your economic struggle more hopeless. Government credit subsidies have been extended with prodigal hands to your competing octopus while your own small loans are threatened with foreclosure.

ARE YOU AN OFFICE WORKER?

You are dependent on the whims and twisted labor and wage saving policies of so called efficiency experts who will not do a day's work themselves. Your job may be gone tomorrow. Foolishly you have "high hatted" labor unions and do not have the protection of organization. You may be fired because some one does not care for the way you comb your hair.

ARE YOU BROKE AND JOBLESS?

You are farmers, clerks, mechanics, aviators, ditchdiggers, laborers, bricklayers, teachers, engineers, professional men, business men deliberately ruined. There are not enough jobs to place you at one third of your former income. Profitteering has no place for you. Rugged individualism says you can work out your own salvation or starve.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

If you would like a return to a real republican form of government in this country, read the Midwest Free Press. With your help, the Free Press is trying to expose the charlatanism of men in many professions and make the United States a better place for all of us. Get the Free Press regularly by mailing this coupon.

Midwest Free Press

Muscatine, Iowa.

3 months, 50c

6 months, \$1.00

1 year, \$2.00

I enclose for which you may send me the Midwest Free Press

for

Name

Address

City

State

If you live outside second zone, 150 miles or more from Muscatine, please enclose

75c, 3 months—\$1.50, 6 months—\$3.00, one year.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

BETTER FOOD AT LESS COST MADE EASY THROUGH DIETING

Why spend your all-too-scant money on foodless foods? Study food values, then you won't waste money on sham foods that do not really feed you, actually harm you.

From Health Culture

By Dr. Milton Powell

That's just what we want! And so say all of us! In these days of competition and high cost of living the need for economy is one of the chief expenses — Food — is vital. Both individually and nationally we tend to overdraw on our financial resources, and certainly in the matter of food it is not too much to say that we waste, as a nation, millions of dollars per annum. And we waste in more ways than one. The mere throwing away of left-over food, or food allowed to go bad, is not the worst form of waste we practice. True food economy lies not in buying foods lowest in price merely. Real economy consists in selecting those foods which furnish genuine nourishment, and in so preparing them that nothing is lost of their actual value.

Foodless Foods

There are many sham foods today one can very well do without, with benefit to health as well as pocket. Such food as ground rice, arrowroot, cornflour, tapioca, manufactured custard powder, though cheap in price, judged from the standpoint of nutriment and health, are among the very dearest food one can buy. They fill you without feeding you. And, being super-refined food deprived of essential salts and vitamins, they tend to create a special form of acidosis. Then the sufferer incurs doctors' bills, so that in the end these so-called cheap foods are among the dearest.

There is probably no cheaper meal than that extremely common one of tea, bread and jam. But from the health point of view it is one of the dearest meals. It leads directly to such costly ailments as rheumatism, lumbago, anaemia, and a score of other diseases due to malnutrition, under-nutrition, and acidosis. Hard-working women who make this kind of meal their mainstay (?) invariably become debilitated.

"Cheap" foods often mean dear medicines. It's better to feed efficiently and to keep well on sound nourishing food than to have to buy expensive "nerve and blood tonics" because you have been starving your system on so-called "cheap" foods.

"Cheap" Vegetarian Meals

Some very cheap meals, as regards price at least, can be made out of vegetarian foods. But here again it is sometimes a false cheapness.

In one vegetarian boarding establishment I visited the following was a typical menu:

Breakfast: Fried potato turnovers; bread; butter; jam; tea.

Lunch: Mashed boiled potatoes and turnips, macaroni cheese; bread; rice pudding.

Dinner: Boiled potatoes and carrots; haricot bean pie; bread, ginger pudding; coffee.

Such a diet costs little in point of price, but every guest was more or less constipated and spent money on purgatives or aperients, and very probably on other medicines as well. The gross excess of starchy and sugary foods will be noted, and also the soft, mushy, fermenting types of foods. There is a sad lack of cleansing, and blood-purifying green-stuff or salad. The valuable salts in the cooked vegetables were lost through boiling. Later, I shall give you a specimen menu from a vegetarian or Food Reform establishment where the actual cost in money was more, but where the meals—all things considered—were cheaper in the end than the so-called cheap vegetarian meals given above.

"Cheap" Meat Meals

Now let us see how the meat eater tries to secure cheap meals.

His diet will probably be on the following lines:

Breakfast: Bacon, ham or sausage; white bread; marmalade or jam; tea.

Lunch: Beef or mutton; boiled vegetables; milk pudding or fruit tart.

Dinner: Meat soup; meat and boiled vegetables; pudding; stewed sugared fruit; coffee.

This diet need not be very expensive, perhaps, judged from the point of view of price, although flesh foods are undoubtedly among the dearest of foods. But consider the final effects of this diet. The gross excess of over-stimulating animal food; the clogging bread and puddings; the irritant drinks; the deficiency of blood-cooling and cleansing salads, are bound to produce those ailments so characteristic of beefy middle age—stiffness, slowness, slackness, costiveness and general unhealthiness.

True Food Economy

For really economical meals one cannot go either to the old-school vegetarianism on the one hand, nor to the badly-balanced excessive meat dietary on the other. Modern Food Reform alone offers you meals that represent true food economy. You do not want mere cheapness, for this, as I have already shown, usually means in the end a most disastrous expensiveness. You want foods that really feed you, not merely fill your stomach. You want a dietary that will make doctors' bills a thing of the past. You want meals that will make medicines absolutely unnecessary. This is what modern Food Reform offers you. I give here a specimen Food Reform menu which I submit is economical in the real and best sense of the word. It may cost a little more in actual money outlay than your present diet, though if the recommendations given later on in this article are followed it will very probably cost less. Thousands of people have proved that Food Reform need not be any dearer and, in fact, is usually cheaper than the conventional meat diet, even from the narrow point of view of money cost. When to this are added all the advantages of a health-giving dietary, the argument in favor of Food Reform economy is overwhelming.

Balanced Economical Meals

Breakfast: Bread toast, and butter; an egg, or 2 ozs. home-made cottage cheese; green-stuff, or celery, or tomatoes; barley water or Postum.

Lunch: Plateful of mixed green salad (including, say, chopped onion and tender lettuce); a little pure oil and fresh lemon juice dressing; wholemeal biscuits and butter.

Dinner: Two vegetables cooked conservatively in a steamer or casserole; with same, a cheese or nut savoury dish. For second course — wholemeal steamed pudding.

Late evening drink: Cupful of vegetable juices.

(Continued next week)

GALL BLADDER REMEDY

The effectiveness of four ounces of lemon juice (grape-fruit juice may be substituted, if preferred) and four ounces of olive oil shaken to an emulsion, as a relief and even permanent correction of gall stone trouble cannot be over-estimated. This should be taken after a fruit fast of two or three days for best results. The colon, too, should be thoroughly cleansed with enemata. Drink the emulsion before retiring. The next morning and all through the day, countless green stones will be ejected.

Very often one dose of this emulsion has completely freed sufferers of all their gall trouble.

Only fruit juices should be taken the day following the drinking of the emulsion, or light foods.



FRUIT AS FOOD

Fruit is a natural preparation, marvellously beneficial to man, woman and child—an ingredient very conducive to the maintenance of health. It performs equally well in the class of Body Cleanser, of Body Purifier, and of Body Builder.

Upon three organs of the body, its effect mainly is felt: The stomach, the kidneys, and the liver... in this way:

1. Fruit neutralizes the surplus acids of the stomach.
2. It helps flush kidney secretions.
3. It tones the liver.

Thus, the rest of the body works harmoniously.

Webster informs us that, in the widest sense, any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax, etc., is known as Fruit or Fruits. Popular usage, however, makes the distinction between a fruit and a vegetable, in that the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant.

Thus the apple, pear, orange, lemon, peach, plum, grape, banana, persimmon, pineapple, and most berries are recognized as fruits. The tomato and melon are variously regarded, but are becoming

more accepted as fruit.

The ingredients of Fruit consist largely of thirst-quenching filtered water; a considerable amount of fruit sugar; a valuable addition of vitamins and mineral salts, combined with a vegetable acid; a small amount of protein; and some of those valuable constituents which produce odor and flavor. The characteristic aroma and flavor it possesses, is due to the presence of various organic esters, or liquids of agreeable odor. Raw or natural Fruit possesses a large amount of the life-giving elements. It should always be ripe when eaten.

RHEUMATISM ELIMINATORS

The juice of a lemon squeezed into a glass of hot water and taken every morning upon arising, helps to eliminate rheumatism. (This lemon water is also a good liver tonic.)

Grape-fruit is another good fruit that knocks the "slats" right out from under the hold rheumatism may have on a body... a glassful of juice one hour before breakfast.

TO RE-AWAKEN CIRCULATION

After a number of years' invalidism, a lady with arthritis was

able to walk alone, after staying on a watermelon diet for three and one-half months. Hers was a most interesting case. She would have stayed on the diet longer but the watermelon season was over. She ate only enough melon a day to satisfy her appetite.

While not entirely well yet, at the end of the three and one-half months' diet, she was able to move every part of her body—an impossibility before the diet. Needless to say, she is overjoyed.

SORE THROAT CLEARANCE

Fresh pineapple juice contains pepsin and has proven helpful in innumerable cases of sore throat. It is also a great aid to digestion when eaten on an empty stomach. (Drink as desired until throat clears.)

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

WHY BE SICK?

WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

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Haze, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

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To protect patients and public from "quack" statements we invite investigation to prove that the methods used at our hospital in the treatment of cancer, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, kidney bladder, prostate glands, fistula, asthma, gall bladder, and rheumatism have proved successful without operations, radium or X-ray. Facts, data and records have been carefully compiled in an interesting booklet. Send for it.

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA AND TREATMENT

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT TREATMENTS

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED. We can duplicate your broken lenses at reasonable cost. Bring them in.

BAKER HOSPITAL

W. W. POTTER, M.D. Lessee

Muscantine Iowa.

GIVE TO EVERY MAN THE RIGHT TO EARN A LIVING IS OBJECT OF ROOSEVELT'S RELIEF PLANS

Senator Wagner Who Helped Frame New Law And Worked For Its Passage Explains How It Will Aid Industry As Well As Worker

(Continued from page four)
most likely to establish industrial order and restore employment.

"When such a code gained the approval of the President of the United States, it became binding upon the entire trade or industry, and action to compliance with its terms will be exempted from the prohibitions of the anti-trust laws."

Consumers Protected

"There will be no danger of business men using the opportunities of united strength in such a way as to oppress the consumer or the competitor."

"No code will be approved by the President until those who propose it prove that they are truly representative of the trade or industry for which they speak."

"It must be proved also that the code will neither tend to promote monopoly nor discriminate against the small business man."

"For the first time business will be brought out into the open and subjected to the constant watchfulness of the President, who will have power at any time to modify or revoke any code."

Rights of Labor Guaranteed

"Under the new law, every code of fair competition must recognize the right of labor to bargain collectively."

"Every code must include provisions as to minimum wages, maximum hours, and other working conditions, all of which must be approved by the President."

"In this way the production and consumption of goods will be coordinated."

"In addition, we shall move a step nearer to the social and economic justice which we have always professed to approve."

Codes Adjusted to Industries

"These codes are not inflexible molds into which every one will be forced."

"A different code is drawn up for each trade or industry."

"Even within a single group, the President may make modifications or exemptions whenever necessary to effectuate the policy of the law."

"There is only one unalterable proviso. That is that business competition must be confined to honorable dealings and efficiency, rather than include attempts to reduce wages and degrade the living standards of those who tend the machine."

Compulsion If Necessary

"The Government is not without power to compel action in the few cases where righteousness and reason fail to produce results."

"I have said that a voluntary code, when approved, becomes binding upon the entire trade or industry. And if no such code is proposed, the President may prescribe a code embodying all of the features of the voluntary codes."

"In addition, the law provides penalties for the violation of either kind of code, and in extreme cases the President for one year has power to exclude from the channels of interstate commerce any business which persists in violating a code."

"Nor is there anything radical or un-American in the policy of the bill in regard to wages and hours of labor."

"We have always admitted the right of Government to regulate a limited group of public utilities. We said that they were affected with a public interest."

"Today, with over fifteen millions of unemployed, and with destitution threatening to undermine the very stability of our institutions, we recognize that all business is affected with a public interest."

"It is with this spirit of national

unity, with this realization that we must fight the depression and not each other, that we are going to supplement the express provisions of this new law and regain our economic health and strength."

Right To Regulate Business

"We are not doing anything radical when we tell men upon what terms they may engage in business, and outlaw them for failure to comply."

"It is not radical to prohibit the degradation of women through shamefully low wages and the crippling of children through excessive work."

"It is not wrong to take the steps necessary to insure that men who want to work shall not starve."

Measure Is Constitutional

"There is no departure here from the spirit of our Constitution."

"The fathers of the Nation, who turned their backs upon outworn authority and set up one of the greatest experiments in history, would not say that our Constitution prevents constructive, well considered attempts to remedy an impossible economic situation."

Specter of Radicalism

"The cry of radicalism is ever the last resort of those who stand frozen in the tracks of yesterday."

"It is a cry that can never put fear into the hearts of resolute men and women, nor blind intelligent people to the proper course of action."

"This bill is the proper course, and the whole country is supporting it."

"It preserves what is best in our traditional methods of solving problems, and discards ancient ideas which clash with modern needs."

"It will be administered with the President's characteristic courage and resourcefulness, and it will contribute mightily to the restoration of our economic welfare."

RAILROAD WAGES

Railroad workers were subjected to the first attack by selfish, shortsighted business "titans" when they successfully fought the railroad scheme to cut pay 22½ per cent. This would be an additional 12½ per cent to the 10 per cent reduction accepted by the railroad men last year. The 10 per cent agreement would expire November 1 and the railroad chiefs had the audacity in the face of President Roosevelt's recovery plans to try another reduction.

Fortunately Railroad Co-Ordinator Eastman arranged for the present pay scale to continue until July, 1934 when undoubtedly another pay reduction move will be made. The proposed pay cut would mean a difference of a quarter of a billion dollars in pay-rolls.

The Steel kings and heads of the National Manufacturers' Association will meet in joint conference on July 12. From this meeting there probably will emanate a new series of maneuvers to reduce pay. They are trying their best to nullify the New Deal.

In the meantime the railroad managers are eliminating workers by every means possible by using more powerful engines, longer passenger coaches, "hump" freight yards and other methods. The only things not eliminated are the watered stock and results of former crimes that have made railroad history in this country a record of chicanery and loot.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Sport Ramblings

Bobby Jones Golf Comeback Rumors Still Continuing

When good golfers get together the subject usually winds up as to the comeback of Bobby Jones.

Jones takes no interest in the debate and gives one a straight "no" for the answer and goes about his work as motion picture golf instructor for John Duffer.

Nevertheless the rumor keeps burning for many reasons. First Jones is still a young man, ten years younger than that great golf star Walter Hagen; second the Georgian was the greatest drawing card in golf for more fanatics followed his exhibitions than any other pusher of the little white ball. Third with little or no practice he is still able to shoot competitive golf with any pro in the world.

Since Jones' retirement the U. S. G. A. has been holding the financial bag and would welcome the Georgian's return to competition for this would mean a rush of cash customers at every meet.

SHARKEY'S THREATS

Jack Sharkey is reported to have received three letters demanding \$5,000 from his manager Johnny Buckley, and threatening bodily harm if this sum was not paid.

Police did not seem to have any knowledge of the threats. Buckley, showed newspapermen one of the letters and said he had turned the other over to police. The second letter was like the first but telling where the money was to be left.

Worried over the small advance sale of tickets for Sharkey's fight with Carnera tonight, it seems the press agents are doing plenty to drum up interest.

BANKS CAUSED DEFLATIONARY FARMERS' ILLS

Congressman Traces All Farm Troubles To Financiers

(Continued from page eleven)
and in the name and style of "The Orderly Deflation Committee of the American Bankers Association," a secret resolution was passed declaring for the contraction of money and credits and then they folded their tents and as silently moved away. Following this secret bankers' meeting of May 18, 1920, under order of the Federal Reserve Board, the discount rate was raised again and again, the open market operations functioned and the reserve banks sold bonds and securities, and under the means and mechanism of the Federal Reserve money system the money and currency of the country was contracted and withdrawn from circulation until almost one half of the money and credits was taken and withdrawn from circulation.

No one knew of the meeting. No one knew who attended. No one knew of the resolution passed. And for two years, eight months, and four days this meeting was kept a guarded secret. But true to an old saying, "Murder will out," and on the 22nd day of February 1923, the manipulating bankers and financiers became involved in a dispute and contention over certain Liberty Loan bonds affected by the resolution passed. In retaliation or revenge the proceedings of the secret meeting was published in the Manufacturer's Record, a newspaper of Baltimore, Md., and for the first time the proceedings of this meeting and the names of the bankers attending were known to the outside world.

(To be continued next week)

News Behind The Headlines

WAGE CONTROL

The Industrial Control Bill is law. Whatever happens, that law is the final death-warrant of the paralyzed old laissez-faire capitalism. The new law is full of dangers and possibilities. For labor it offers hope of collective bargaining on terms which will assure shorter hours and higher wages per hour. To labor it is a challenge to organize effectively to capture the power of the state which now becomes a dominant factor in the industrial life of the workers.

The obvious danger is lest collective bargaining be carried on through company unions or through paper unions. There will be a real temptation for so-called labor leaders who cannot organize unions by their own efforts to form an open or tacit partnership with big business to get recognition from the government in drawing up collective agreements. It is idle to say that this danger is imaginary in a country where already there have been signs of willingness by some labor leaders to make collusive use with employers of political power and even the injunction. A still more subtle danger is that the bill will make the workers industry-conscious rather than class-conscious.

In pre-Nazi Germany the workers had rights somewhat similar to those guaranteed by this bill, and it is the testimony of at least two thoughtful Germans that the consequence was disastrous on labor's morale and on true prosperity. Coal miners, for instance, bargained with the employers for higher wages. The employers said: "We'll give you higher wages, but we'll have to have higher prices." Labor lacked time and the facilities to examine the elaborate financial reports of the employers. Besides, under capitalism it is true that there are such wastes of fixed charges to absentee owners, etc., that marginal mines or marginal industries have to have a high price to operate.

Hence workers and big business got together. The workers got some pay rise; the employers got a bigger price rise which they passed on to the mass of workers. Only the strongest sort of campaign to organize the unorganized, industrially and politically, will make genuine headway against these dangers. There must be a consciousness of labor's solidarity. This means, ideally, one strong federated labor body — not dual unions.

COTTON DESTRUCTION

The Secretary of Agriculture proposes that the government lease ten million acres of cotton, paying \$150,000,000 to the owners, for the purpose of destroying the cotton! There are millions of unfortunates wearing ragged clothing, but no matter. The bottom has dropped out of the price of cotton; its money phase is deflated and big business requires that the physical product must be destroyed in large quantities!

Considering cotton another aspect of the lunacy is before us. Government economists state that a rise of 40 per cent in wages is necessary to a recovery from the depression. They may be right or wrong but that does not concern us for the present.

The cotton textile industry leaders propose to Administrator Johnson that the minimum wage in their plants be fixed at \$10 per week in northern mills and \$11 per week in southern mills. The United Textile Workers demand that it be not less than \$12 for North and South, which is little enough.

Of course this is a minimum base rate but the mass of workers who may receive it cannot feed their families upon such an income. It means cheap food, wretched living quarters, and daily privations that outrage all sense of decency. If cotton is to be destroyed to save capitalism human beings are also offered as a sacrifice to the same system.

They're At It Again



Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Vallee whose reported marital rift obtained headlines last year before they became reconciled are now tress, is said to be ready to give up the competition for the man whose voice has given thrills to thousands of women and pain to thousands of men.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page Twelve)

rooms. Yes, this is a fine celebration but it could have been better by avoiding an air of strict commercialism, and paying more attention to the early and real leaders of Muscatine.

Old Resident,
Muscatine, Iowa

WALL ST. GRIP ON DETROIT'S BANKS EXPOSED

Bankers Throttled Two Banks To "Get" Ford Says Witness

(Continued from page one)

wide holiday was proclaimed February 14. He said two of the withdrawals were those of Mrs. James Couzens, wife of the Michigan senator, and the Second National Bank of Houston, Texas.

Cleared Checks

He also asserted many checks had been cleared through the Detroit Clearing House after the bank holiday had been declared.

Houston, he said, was the home town of Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He proceeded to link failure of the Guardian National Bank, from which he said the money was withdrawn, to obtain an R. F. C. loan, with the Houston withdrawals, saying, "When the withdrawals were made I got the impression we were not going to get the loan."

Bank Sold

The bank finally was purchased by R. Perry Shorts, director of the new National Bank of Detroit, and a group of associates, Wilkin saying the price was \$400,000. He said their first offer was \$140,000 and, after the group went into receivership they reduced the offer to \$54,000. The bank's receiver, however, held out for \$500,000 and finally accepted \$400,000, Wilkin testified.

Wilkin gave as the basis for his opinion "an effort by almost the identical interests" in 1920-'21 toward the same end and the fact that the New York banks, after Henry and Edsel Ford announced their plans to finance two new banks in Detroit, discovered "a technicality or an excuse" to refuse the First National the loan of \$20,000,000 which had been agreed upon as part of the arrangement for setting up two new banks.

Wilkin had previously testified that there were numerous instances of the withdrawal of "smart money" from the Guardian bank just before the declaration Feb. 14 of Gov. Comstock's state banking holiday.

Late Withdrawals

Wilkin testified he had made a personal investigation of clearings made after the signing of Gov. Comstock's proclamation at 2:30 a. m. Tuesday, Feb. 14.

He found, according to his testimony, that between the actual declaration and the following Thursday noon "approximately \$4,000,000 in checks payable to banks were cleared."

Asked by Prosecutor Harry S. Toy whether this "clearing constituted doing a banking business such as was prohibited by the governor's proclamation," Wilkin answered "certainly."

Wilkin, who became vice president of the Union Guardian Trust company at the request of Ford, stated his belief that the new National Bank of Detroit is "the child of Wall street," adding that it had been planned before the state banking holiday and before the two old banks were ever closed.

Hog Exports Fall But U. S. Markets Showing Increase

The American people now are eating approximately 8 per cent more pork and lard per person than they did in the pre-war period, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. And they are eating a higher percentage of the total production of hogs. In the 1910-14 period, the American people consumed 93 per cent of the pork produced in this country. During the abnormal post-war year 1919 they took only 76 per cent of the production, because exportations to Europe were running unusually high.

But as exports began to fall off and hog production changed only slightly, the percentage of the total pork production (excluding lard) available to domestic consumers exceeded the percentage consumed in the normal pre-war period. In 1929, domestic consumers took 96 per cent of the total production of pork, 2 per cent more than in the pre-war period. And in 1932, approximately 98 per cent of our practically unchanged pork production was shoved onto the domestic market. This was 5 per cent more than the percentage consumed by the American people in 1910-14. It was inevitable that during the industrial inactivity of the past 3 years that home consumers would take the same or an increased quantity of pork at only a very low price. With hogs, then, the excess production has been reflected almost entirely in the low market price.

BAKERS FIGHT LAW BANNING CHEAP BREAD

DES MOINES—Caught in their scheme to sell the Iowa public inferior, shortweight bread, some bakeries, mostly out-of-state combines, have tried to hinder enforcement of the Iowa bread law. The Department of Agriculture is charged with enforcing the law and some of these companies have even tried to have Ray Murray, secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, arrested, these companies taking advantage of the change of administration on January 1, secured an injunction stopping the Dairy and Food Department from enforcing the Iowa Bread Law.

Handicapped by the injunction, but secure in the belief that the average, and especially the smaller baker of Iowa was being discriminated against, Murray ordered all Dairy and Food inspectors to honor the injunction, but to see that the State Labeling Law was enforced. This statute provides that:

All articles in package or wrapped form which are required by this title to be labeled, unless otherwise provided, shall be conspicuously marked in the English language in legible letters of not less than eight-point heavy gothic caps on the principal label with the following items:

1. The true name, brand, or trademark of the article.
2. The quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. Under this requirement reasonable variations shall be permitted, and small packages shall be excepted in accordance with the rules of the department.
3. The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, importer, dispenser, distributor, or dealer.

The above items shall be printed in such a way that there shall be a distinct contrast between the color of the letters and the background upon which printed.

The State Department has ruled that any bread wrappers not complying with the above are evading the law and all inspectors are ordered to remove any such misbranded loaves from sale.

4,849 BANKRUPTS ON FARM IN 1932

WASHINGTON — Unlike city business men, few farmers seek bankruptcy to evade financial obligations.

The bureau of agricultural economics, reports less than 5,000 farmers resorted to bankruptcy in the year ended June 30, 1932. This was 7.7 per cent of all bankruptcies as reported by occupational, business, and professional groups.

The figures on farm bankruptcies are a little larger than those for the preceding year—4,849 farm bankruptcies as compared with 4,023—but the bureau points out that this represents only one farmer out of one thousand, the vast majority of farmers preferring to fight through the depression and endeavor to pay their obligations. That the farm is a home as well as a business is probably the chief motivating factor.

Illinois led all states in number of farm bankruptcies last year,

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

reporting 614 cases, followed by Ohio with 460, Iowa 456, Wisconsin 251, Missouri 228, Indiana 208, New York 193, and Georgia 165 cases. The total of 63,279 bankruptcies by all groups was divided by the attorney general, as follows:

Farmers 4,849; wage earners 29,655; merchants 15,060; manufacturers 1,466; professional 1,506; other classes 10,197. The total number of bankruptcies in 1931 was 60,105.

Benjamin Franklin invented the rocking chair.

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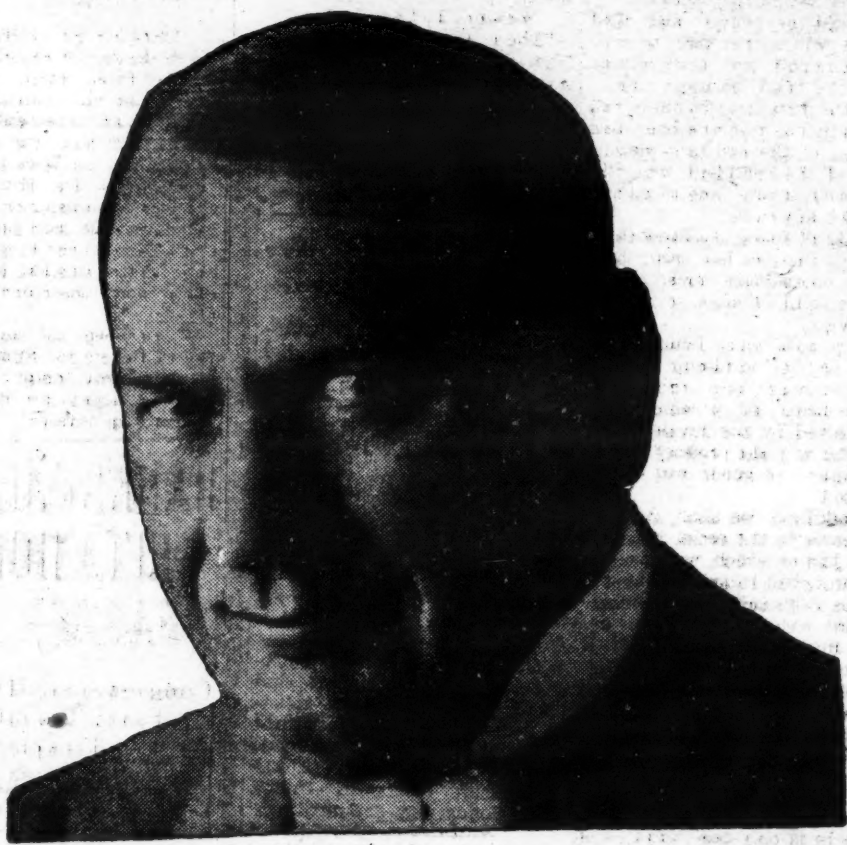
FOR SALE—Buckwheat for seed. Phone 1995-12. Christ Welkert, route 3, Muscatine, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY — Strained Honey. Apply Baker Sales Co., Free Press Bldg., Muscatine.

USED MACHINES—Good Tractor suitable for irrigation work; rebuilt I.H.C. Mowers; 2½ h.p. Engine. Muscatine Implement Co.

Intended for public places, a new automatic fire alarm uses a voice reproducing device to direct persons to the nearest exits.

The largest city of Denmark is Copenhagen.



In Answer To Popular Demand JUDGE RUTHERFORD

has arranged for the rebroadcasting of his three stirring speeches of last April, then broadcast over a national network. The subjects and time are

KINGDOM BLESSINGS FOR THE PEOPLE
Sunday, July 2

If you did not hear the broadcasts in April, you cannot afford to miss this opportunity. If you did hear before, you will want to hear these talks again.

Tune in on the following stations at the following time:

WOC-WHO, Des Moines
9:45 a. m. (1000 k.c.)

WMT, Waterloo
6:45 p. m. (600 k.c.)

Great trouble came upon the world at the flood, at the fall of Jerusalem, and at the fall of Rome, and at other times, but the greatest of all will be at Armageddon. God has commanded that the people shall be informed. Let those who desire to hear have the opportunity on Sunday, July 2nd over the stations named above.

WHAT IS THE WAY OF ESCAPE? WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF THE "HOLY YEAR" ON PEACE AND PROSPERITY? WHAT AGENCY WILL BRING KINGDOM BLESSINGS FOR THE PEOPLE?

For the correct answer be sure to hear Judge Rutherford on the Sunday specified above.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Thursday, June 22

NEW YORK—Charles E. Mitchell, once financial titan, former chairman of National City bank, now reported with only a few millions, acquitted by a jury in federal court of having evaded \$850,000 income tax in 1929 and 1930. Mitchell paid no tax in either year. He cried as he left the courtroom.

Friday, June 23

PEORIA, Ill.—Garrett Kinney, former state finance director and Republican political leader, shoots self in head just before arrest for investigation of \$174,190 shortage in accounts.

CLARINDA, Ia.—Two children of Oren Wiley die in farm home fire.

OSKALOOSA, Ia.—Claude Ridout, rum runner, kills Federal Dry Agent Harry Elliott, seriously wounds Special Agent A. A. Murray, hours later kills self to escape arrest.

OSKALOOSA, Ia.—Shot by county officers last Friday in liquor raid, Gerald Blackwood, 28, dies. He was unarmed.

Saturday, June 24

BARNSTABLE, Mass.—Kenneth Buck, convicted kidnaper of 10-year-old Peggy McMath, and extortion of \$60,000 from her parents, sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. His brother Cyril acquitted.

Sunday, June 25

ROME—Four hurt when bomb explodes near St. Peter's Cathedral. Arresting a Spaniard, police said he set bomb because of strained relations between Vatican and Spain.

WASHINGTON—Hugh Johnson, director of national recovery program, warns nation's merchandisers that wildcat price lifting and gouging will not be tolerated.

BERLIN—Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, declines—and indirectly defies Hitler—his appointment as Evangelical bishop of the reich. His "resignation" implies however he will continue his bishopric as a churchman not a puppet of the state.

DES MOINES—Airplane crash, drowning and auto accidents take 11 lives in Iowa the week-end.

Monday, June 26

CHICAGO—May wheat sells at 90 1/4.

LA CROSSE, Ind.—Five bandits kill bank cashier, escape with \$500.

LONDON—Unable to persuade

CONVICTED BANKER CERTAIN HE WILL REVERSE VERDICT

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa—"Don't worry, I will win this case yet," said T. W. Kreichbaum, Burlington banker, as he left the courtroom here Monday after being convicted of receiving deposits in the closed American Savings Bank and Trust Co., of Burlington when he knew the bank was insolvent.

Kreichbaum's lawyers will soon apply for a new trial. He was president of the bank which had 9,000 depositors and \$6,000,000 in deposits when it closed.

E. W. Wischmeier, assistant cashier of the bank, under indictment for receiving a deposit when he knew the bank was insolvent, will not be tried before November, if then, County Attorney Jack Dailey of Burlington said.

Wischmeier was indicted with Kreichbaum in January. The bank closed June 16, 1932.

Kreichbaum was convicted after a jury had listened to five weeks of testimony and deliberated 40 hours.

Kreichbaum, a Burlington banker for 55 years, faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in Fort Madison penitentiary. He also is facing two other indictments, one charging unauthorized sale of securities and the other accepting gratuity or commission unlawfully.

United States to stabilize dollar, France tries to have Britain stabilize pound at world economic conference.

DES MOINES—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says corn and hog price adjustments next in order of farm relief.

NEW YORK—Friends of Jimmy Mattern, missing round-the-world aviator plan to start search for him. He was last reported between Siberia and Alaska.

Tuesday, June 27

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—West Virginia votes wet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—California votes wet three to one.

Wednesday, June 28

WASHINGTON—Senate banking committee investigators find Otto H. Kahn, New York financier, paid no income tax last three years. His firm with others made \$3,000,000 profit selling \$90,000,000 Chilean bonds in United States. Bonds now defaulted.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

MR. DVORAK GETS \$1 FOR HIS IDEA

(Continued from page one)

him.

"Publish more news items of our own state," Mr. Dvorak stated in his letter, adding he was a constant reader and "can hardly wait until we receive the Free Press each week." So there will be more Iowa news in the Free Press although readers in other states will also have their share of information.

"It is hard to improve, but the Health page might be bettered by explaining different sicknesses and how to cure them or how to help a man to stay well," wrote Edward Sonnenberg of Rolla, North Dakota.

"The best thing, the Free Press could print would be a 'big headline' saying Norman Baker will be on the air at an early date," Mrs. Anna Townsend, Stanwood, Ia., declared in her letter, adding "we like the fearless way you tell the truth which we get in no other paper. It is improving all the time so continue to make it better. Print news and letters that other papers will not print because they are the truth. And that is what the press of today is trying to keep the people from knowing."

Says Doctor Caused Drug Habit; So She Wins Large Verdict

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Alleging that Dr. Jeffrey C. Douville, Northeast, Pa., physician, was responsible for her forming the morphine habit, Mrs. Lola B. Cushman, widow, won a \$22,000 verdict against him in Supreme court last week.

THE GREEDY FEW

Dear Editor:

To one who long advocated the limiting of an individual's personal fortune, the fight of Senator Long on this issue is particularly encouraging.

If we could only get people to realize the importance of such legislation, no representative would dare oppose its enactment.

Let us consider for a moment its possibilities—less power for the wealthy, more money for the masses, a true relationship between supply and demand, work for all, a higher standard of living, encouragement to progress.

On the other hand, under existing conditions, more than 30,000,000 families in America, all desirous of enjoying the fruits of science and invention, are denied that right because of the greed of a few.

L. C.,
Wilton, Iowa

ROOSEVELT LEADS US BACK TO GOOD TIMES—KRASCHEL

President Roosevelt's public works bill now being administered, is starting to lead the nation back to better times, Lieutenant Governor Nels Kraschel, declared in address at the First Baptist church Wednesday afternoon. His speech was part of the Muscatine Centennial program. Governor Clyde Herring could not come to Muscatine as had been planned and Mr. Kraschel spoke instead.

The workings of the new law have been so planned that a unified program of raising farm prices, restoring men to work and other remedial measures all go on together, Kraschel stated. He predicted a new prosperity under President Roosevelt.

"Consequently, there will be greater purchasing power, the money will go into factories, and more men will leave the ranks of the unemployed," the Lieutenant governor asserted.

Last night's rain caused postponement of the historical pageant at Jefferson field until tonight.

MILK

The Perfectly Balanced FOOD



Hot . . . thirsty . . . tired? Then try a big tall glass of milk! There is nothing that will refresh you so quickly or give you so much added strength. Drink plenty of milk when the weather is warmest . . . you need the extra vitamins to keep you vigorous and healthy.

Amy Lee Brand
of Country Roll and
Print Butter
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Coffee Cream
Selected Eggs
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Blue Grass Creamery

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Muscatine, Iowa

MORGAN PROBE SHOWS POWERS HELD OVER PUBLIC UTILITIES AND STOCK MARTS-LAFOLLETTE

(Continued from page Three) effort which is being made to stop it. Before this session of congress adjourns the senate will have to decide whether a sufficient sum of money shall be appropriated to continue the investigation, and also as to whether or not the powers of the committee shall be sufficiently extended to enable them to cover all phases of this intricate field. Without adequate funds, the inquiry cannot proceed.

Davis Highly Paid

Mr. Pecora, the counsel for the committee, is virtually donating his time, receiving only \$255 per month. Battling him at every turn of the road is John W. Davis, the counsel for Morgan. Mr. Davis is not only receiving handsome attorneys' fees, but he also had an opportunity, through the Morgan gratuity system, to get in on the ground floor of stocks at prices below the market which, if he had sold at the time, would have netted him the tidy sum of \$57,000.

Just as a matter of dollar and cents it will be well worth the investment of public funds to continue the investigation. About

\$100,000 has been spent during the year and three months that this inquiry has been conducted. Already disclosures before this committee have resulted in the Bureau of Internal Revenue levying assessments in additional taxes upon Charles E. Mitchell, late of the National City bank, in the amount of \$850,000.

But there is a much more important aspect to this investigation than its cost or its profits in dollars and cents. For the first time an opportunity is presented to uncover the despotic hold which J. P. Morgan and similar interests in New York City and elsewhere have upon the economic life of this nation.

I am not urging the fullest protection of the investigation for the purpose of satisfying idle curiosity as to the manner in which the welfare of each one of us is so completely involved in this control. The inquiry is sorely needed for the more important purpose of providing the necessary basis of fact for legislation designed to break the strangle hold of these interests upon the country.

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